The New-York Times.

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THE ASSASSINS.

Capture of One of the Murderers.

Arrest Arrested near Baltimore.

Booth and the Other Accomplices Still at Large.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THEIR ARREST.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Reward Offered by the War Department for the Arrest of Booth.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for the Arrest of Either of His Accomplices.

Gov. Curtin Offers a Reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the Arrest of Booth.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Hon. Geo. John A. Dix:

THE ASSASSIN BOOTH DECLARED HIMSELF.

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension of any one of his accomplices, and fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of both.

Booth is described as five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and wears whiskers and mustache.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Capture of Accomplices of the Assassins in Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, April 20.

A dispatch from Gen. H. H. Lockwood, dated Queen Anne, this evening, says:

Lieut. Colonel Conger, of the First Delaware Cavalry, this afternoon arrested, at the house of Dr. Mudd, in Charles County, Maryland, two of the conspirators named in Secretary of State Seward's circular of this date, and has them in charge.

RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Additional Arrests Ordered.

WASHINGTON, April 20—10 P. M.

Gen. Curtis has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Booth, and $5,000 each for those named in the letter of Secretary Seward, of this date.

Arrest of one of the Murderers—It is Supposed to be Booth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 20, 1865.

On my return here from Turnerville, the steamboat on which I was passing down the Potomac met the special engine to Potomac with the evening mail. I learned from the mail agent that Booth, the murderer of the President, was shot dead in a barn in Port Conway last night, and that his body was brought to Belle Plain this morning. He is now aboard the steamer Baltimore, where we are detained. Those who claim to have seen the body say that it is Booth. The murderer was found in the barn by a party of cavalry, who had been sent in pursuit of him. He refused to surrender, and was shot. The cavalry have returned to Port Conway.

THOMAS T. ECKERT.

The Arrest of Booth—A Million of Dollars Reward.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: I have just arrived in Providence, having effected the foregoing arrest. I shall start this evening for Washington, and will be there to-morrow morning. I have no doubt that the murderer of Mr. Lincoln, the Government having also effected the arrest of Booth, will be delivered to me. I have a thousand dollars more than the reward waiting to receive him, and will be glad to pay it to the parties entitled to it. Please inform them of this, and request them to be present to receive the money. I have been unable to get to the telegraph office in time to send this dispatch.

Yours truly,
L. C. BAKER.

PROVIDENCE, April 20, 1865.

On my return home from Turnerville, the steamboat on which I was passing down the Potomac met the special engine to Potomac with the evening mail. I learned from the mail agent that Booth, the murderer of the President, was shot dead in a barn in Port Conway last night, and that his body was brought to Belle Plain this morning. He is now aboard the steamer Baltimore, where we are detained. Those who claim to have seen the body say that it is Booth. The murderer was found in the barn by a party of cavalry, who had been sent in pursuit of him. He refused to surrender, and was shot. The cavalry have returned to Port Conway.

THOMAS T. ECKERT.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Official Bulletin of Surgeon-Gen. Barnes.—The Condition of the Secretary and His Son Improving.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865—9 P. M.

The following is the official report from Surgeon-General Barnes, of the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, this evening:

Secretary Seward has had a comfortable night, and his physician in the room reports that the most favorable symptoms continue.

Frederick Seward informs me he regards the case of his father as progressing favorably.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF SURGEON-GEN. BARNES.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more composed this morning. He has had no sleep, but has taken considerable nourishment. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

SECOND REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 20—10 A. M.

Hon. Geo. Dix, New-York:

By the request of the Surgeon-General, he reports to the condition of Secretary Seward and his son as favorable.

FREDERICK CRUMMER'S DIARY.

Found on the Person of Booth.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that there has been found on the person of Booth a diary, and in the letter of that order. No particular attention is called to any entry, but the whole is submitted for confidential perusal.

J. A. HARDIE, Inspector-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Reward Increased and the Rebel Confession to be Withheld.

WASHINGTON, April 20—10 P. M.

Secretary Stanton's condition continues to improve favorably, and he is now resting comfortably.

Reward Increased.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Secretary Stanton is able to sit up in his chair a little during the day, and is comfortably night and make improvement.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN THE ADJACENT NAVAL STATIONS.

Official Correspondence of Paton Lookout at the Mouth of the Potomac—Their Arrest and Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., Lieut. Commander Parker, Naval Commandant at Point Lookout, received information concerning the name of twenty-two persons who were supposed to be implicated in the arrest of the conspirators at the late President, and the murder of the President of the United States. The instructions were to arrest them and keep them in close confinement.

Arrangements for the Funeral in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 20.

The committee of the City Councils have completed the arrangements for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln to-morrow morning. A military escort will be under the command of Gen. CADWALLADER, Gen. CRAWFORD, members of Congress, of the Legislature and of the Councils, officers of the army and navy, the Governor, Legislature and State officers, and the Vice Commissioners, and Gen. MEADE, the City Authorities, Councils, and the Pastors representing the various religious denominations will form the civil line, with appropriate badges.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

The Last Hours of President Lincoln—Incidents Connected with His Death.

An every incident of the death-scene of our lamented Chief Father—Abraham Lincoln—and of the perdon to the weeks' history, the following facts, which have been gathered from reliable sources, will be read:

Previous to which the dress President was to have worn for the theatre in the evening, which he donned for the last time entirely stated. The conduct of people on the streets in the light immediately succeeding hours in the utmost of all, and the universal grief manifested by all classes, was the most touching and impressive scene ever witnessed in this city. Flags were displayed at half-mast on every building, and the emblems of mourning were hung in the windows of every house. Stores and shops generally were closed, and the streets were thronged with people, who, with sad countenances, stopped to greet each other's hands, in the most touching manner. Strangers met each other, and spoke to each other, as though they were old acquaintances. Men who were never known to weep, were seen to do so. Women were out of their houses, and were to be seen in every direction, weeping bitterly. Such a scene was never before witnessed in this city, and probably never will be again.

Before entering into the details of the assassination in the house, the correspondent says:

I found the back door shut. I was absent from my post but a few minutes, and when I returned I found the door open. The servant whom I had left there was gone, and I could hear him talking downstairs. At one time, while waiting for the servant to return, I heard the report of a pistol, but thought nothing of it, as I supposed it was fired in the theatre. I then went into the room, and by the door which opens into the private box, I found Mr. Lincoln sitting in his chair, apparently asleep, and nothing unusual appeared to have occurred. I then went into the box, and looked around for a moment, but seeing nothing unusual, I returned to the door, and found the servant was still absent

THE NATIONAL MOURNING

Continued Cessation of Business in the City.

The Pulpit on the Murder of the President.

Sermons by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Mr. Sloane, Rev. Dr. Armitage, and Others.

SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

The 20th of April was a *dies non* in the legal calendar, but in the record of this week of gloom and sadness it will ever occupy a prominent place. In addition to the terrible bereavement which oppresses all hearts, the long-continued cessation of business, the sombre appearance of the streets, and the season of fasting and humiliation recommended by the Governor, rendered it a day memorable for features disheartening and sorrowful. In the morning a chilly, keen, cutting wind blew sharply through the streets, filling the city with clouds of dust, and making a decided change from the Summer-like weather of Wednesday, when the heat was oppressive; in the afternoon and at night the heavens were opened, and from the leaden clouds came down copious showers of rain, drenching every flag, drooping every display of mourning, and causing the the streets to be deserted,

"Long, dark and melancholy."

It was deemed unfortunate by the gentlemen who had taken charge of the civic demonstrations which were to be made in respect to the memory of the deceased President, that Gov. FENTON should appoint Thursday as the occasion for services which were more appropriate to the day on which the funeral services were rendered at Washington. In consequence of the resolutions passed at the meeting of these gentlemen, a telegraphic message was sent to the Governor, desiring him to reconsider his proclamation, and substitute Wednesday in the place of Thursday. For some reason this was not done, and the result was that on two consecutive days church services were needed by the people—the first at the hour of the funeral, the second in accordance with the Executive suggestion. Our readers already know with what entire unanimity the people did honor to the sad ceremonies of Wednesday, when, as with one voice, the vast population of this great city wailed forth their sorrow in bereavement, and every man sympathized with his neighbor in their mutual misfortune. Yesterday being the regular "Fast Day," was a legal holiday. At any time such an occasion necessitates the closing of banks and courts, the dismissal of schools, and a *pro forma* observance by all officials; but this Fast Day was unlike all others, its cause alone sufficed to endow it with peculiarities, and it found a popular tenderness, a genial readiness in all classes with which all ordinary occasions are entirely unfamiliar.

The announcement of Mr. STANTON that the sacred remains of the late President would be brought to this city on their way to their final rest, lent fresh zest to the outward manifestations of respect. Although it would seem impossible to more completely shroud the city in crape than it was on Tuesday or even Monday, it cannot fail to be noticed that to-day the folds are darker, denser and more numerous than then. It would be difficult for the keenest eye to find a block whereon the sable exponent of grief is not displayed, or a building whose inhabitants have not, in some manner, indicated their sympathy with the general feeling. In one respect the gloom of the city was somewhat enlivened yesterday—the smaller stores, the restaurants and many dry goods and fancy goods stores were open until noon, so that persons desiring to purchase were enabled to supply themselves, but this was possibly more than counterbalanced by the utter cheerlessness of the day, which so thoroughly disgusted the people that few who were not obliged to go out did so until church time. In comparison with the great crowds which thronged the streets on Wednesday, there was no one to be seen. Whole streets were untrod for hours, and even Broadway, which one would imagine could never look dreary, seemed actually lonely, and the few who breasted the chilly blasts and dusty clouds looked glum and unhappy, as with red eyes, flying hair and disarranged garments, they hurried to their destination.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of New-York are active men. Theirs is no idle life. From morning till night, from January to December, they work, with but few holidays and but little rest. In common with the majority of their countrymen, they despise laziness and regard with suspicion such of their number as have but little to do. The consequences, therefore, of several days suspension from business entail the necessity of a substitute for work. The mind needs employment, and after the first great shock, came the eager desire for news and a craving after details. Then followed an impatient expectancy of the arrest of BOOTH and his accomplices. A thousand, yes, a hundred thousand knots of excited people have discussed the possibilities and probabilities of the assassin's route and chance of escape. The bulletin-boards are surrounded continually by nervous men, with straining eyes, who look anxiously for tidings of the fugitive; the hotels and restaurants are filled with people, who talk excitedly and argue impatiently, forgetting for the moment the deep sorrow of their hearts in the animation of the controversy.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In most of the churches of the city public services were held yesterday in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor of this State, though the observance of the day was less general than it would have been but for the fact that the day before, which was the day of President LINCOLN's funeral, had been universally observed throughout the country, in conformity with the recommendation of the General Government. We give below brief sketches of several of the sermons preached on these occasions:

St. George's Church—Rev. Dr. Tyng on the Treatment of the Conquered.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG preached a very able and eloquent discourse to an immense congregation in St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant-square. It was devoted wholly to a consideration of the character and Providences of this war against rebellion, with special reference to the treatment we should extend to enemies subdued. His text was from II. Kings, 6: 21:

"And the King of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My Father, shall I smite them? Shall I smite them? And he answered, Thou shalt not smite them. Wouldst thou smite those whom thou hast taken captive with thy sword and with thy bow? Set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink and let them go."

The point of this story, Dr. TYNG said, is very manifest. The principle which it establishes is also very clear. The simple question proposed to the prophet and answered by him was, What shall be our treatment of an enemy subdued? One class of sentiment demands, in the very language of man's nature, "Shall I smite them?" Another replies, in the spirit of the Divine teaching, "Set bread and water before them and let them go." The combination of both would be in the analogy of Divine administration, "Behold the goodness and the severity of God." There are those involved in every such crisis, the sparing of whom is false to the true operation of mercy. There are those also, the punishing of whom would be an avenging undue to justice. Both mercy and justice derive their very nature and power from a proportionate discernment. The leaders in crime should never be excused from the just penalty of their offence. The subordinates, subjects of relation and influence, victims of determined power—often more sinned against than sinning—are never to be dealt with on the same plane of responsibility. For them mercy delights to rejoice against judgment, and the highest sovereignty may well display itself in the most complete forgiveness. I assume four propositions as absolutely and minutely illustrated by our national condition.

First.—The warfare which this Southern rebellion has made on our government and nation has been really a warfare against God. Not Israel was more truly a nation divinely collected, divinely governed, divinely commissioned, divinely prospered than have been the United States of America. It is no boastful nationalism to say that this nation, in its establishment and prosperity was the last hope of a weary world, that man could ever on earth enjoy a peaceful and protected liberty. The warfare through which we have passed was organized expressly to overthrow the government and integrity of the American nation, for the establishment of local sectional sovereignties. It was avowed to be for the arrest and destruction of the dominion of universal liberty, for the maintenance and perpetuation of American slavery; it was to establish a perpetual degradation of honorable labor; to create and maintain a repulsive rivalship of distinct and contending peoples, in the place of one united and mutually sustaining nation. Its success would have been the success of savage, bloodthirsty hatred over all the arts of peace and the employments and habits of patient and civilized men; it would have been the overthrow of all the efforts of Christian benevolence in the mere hardihood of selfish gain and acrid hostility; it would have spread desolation, physical and moral, over this whole continent. The spirit, the mind, the heart of this rebellion, has been displayed in the long-continued sufferings of the negro; in the oppression and contempt of the poorer whites; in the native love of bloodshed. They have now displayed themselves far more distinctly in the unprecedented and incredible cruelties which have been inflicted on our captive soldiers. But it has required this last ripened fruit of a demoniacal hatred, in the shocking murder of the President of the republic in the quietness of secure repose, and the cowardly assassination of his Cabinet Minister in the helplessness of a bed of sickness and suffering—long planned, encouraged and urged in public papers as a deed of honor—to make perfectly manifest that the whole warfare has been an assault of the most violent of men upon all that was orderly, conservative and beneficent in the gift of God and in the enjoyment of mankind.

Second.—The power which has prevailed was the providence of God. The Reverend Doctor illustrated and enforced this, as well as his third position—that the victory attained was the gift of God—by a survey of the whole contest, in which every event was so overruled by the Almighty, that it was but a review of Divine Providence. He dwelt specially upon the Divine concealment of the real issue from the body of our people at the commencement of the struggle, when but few were willing to accept the thought that thus God would overthrow the giant wrong of human slavery. Most slowly did even that wisest man among us, who has been the last great sacrifice upon the altar of liberty, reach even a measure of willingness that the issue of liberty should be in the war at all. And yet how persistently did this great issue rise! How wonderfully and unexpectedly was the union of the North created by the very assault on Sumter which was to fire the Southern heart. What a providence for us was their sudden seizing of all forts and arsenals and public property, when a calm and pretentious scheme of counsel would probably have betrayed our giant power in its sleep. How mercifully God has trained us up to the national idea that we are a people. The new currency, founded on the aggregate of the property of the nation; the remarkable advent of the *Monitor* when our navy was threatened with annihilation by the monster *Merrimac*; the crops of cotton laid up for Northern armies to seize; then the order to plant only for food, which prepared the way for the support of Northern troops in their glorious march through the whole length of rebel territory; their lying in constrained idleness around Richmond until the gathering hosts from abroad were too manifestly encircling them to permit a longer quiet; these were wonderful providences of God; and perhaps the last act of Providence was the most remarkable of all. They had combined for the murder of the President and his Cabinet, in the hope of creating an unexpected anarchy of a nation without a ruler, and involving us, in the suddenness of despair, in an inextricable and hopeless revolution. But how has God confounded the counsel of Ahithophel! Satan was not more deceived when he plunged the Jewish mob into the murder of their Lord, than when on this very commemoration of His crucifixion he has aimed a traitorous bullet against the exalted ruler of this people. It is a costly sacrifice indeed to us; but the blessings which it will purchase may well be worth the price. It has demonstrated the spirit and fruit of this rebellion. It has made it abhorrent and hateful in the eyes of the whole nation. It has introduced a ruler whose stern experience of Southern wickedness will cut off all pleas of leniency to the base destroyers of their country. It has cemented for ever the national Union and spirit of this people, by making the man they most loved and honored the last great sacrifice for the liberty and order of the people. Thus has Providence triumphed over our enemies and given us the victory.

Speaking of the growth of Divine teaching and guidance as shown in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and other organizations to ameliorate the condition of sufferers by the war, and our generous treatment of prisoners—Dr. T. contrasted these with the recklessness of life and comfort and cruelty, which marked the history of the agents of the rebellion. No cruelty to our prisoners in Southern hands could move our government to a bitter retaliation; nor would the general sentiment have consented to it as a principle of national rule.

Fourth.—The resulting treatment of the captives in the Lord's example. "Thou shalt not smite them; * * Set water and bread before them, that they may eat and drink, and let them go." The carrying out of this resuscitating plan seemed eminently adapted to the mind and heart of President LINCOLN. The generosity of his spirit and wish, his readiness to give the utmost possible latitude and mercy, in the arrangement of their return to national duty and penitent loyalty, were perfectly understood and known. That he should have been slain in a time like this can never be anything but a sorrow to every serious mind. That his death will change in some degree the character and measure of the settlement, cannot be doubted. That a restriction shall come, as the consequence of his death, upon the freeness of the action of mercy to the conquered, is most natural and just. That those whose influence and example have nourished this spirit of assassination, whose words and avowals have often before encouraged and incited it, should be held responsible for it, is inevitable and just; and our government owe it to the majesty of the nation and to the authority of God, which they represent, not to allow such an abhorrent violation of human authority and safety to pass without a very clear and distinct retribution upon the guilty inciters and accessories in such a crime. Still, let not a spirit of individual vengeance be allowed to rear the monument of one fallen head. Let the widest possible door be opened to the exercise of kindness and the utterance of welcome to those who honestly desire to return to their loyalty and duty to the nation which they have outraged and the God which they have insulted and despised. The intelligent leaders in this rebellion deserve no pity from any human being. Let them go. Some other land must be their home. Their own attained relations and results will be punishment and sorrow enough in time to come. Their property is justly forfeited to the nation which they have attempted to destroy. If the just utterance of law condemns them personally to suffer as traitors, let no life be taken in the spirit of vengeance. Let the world see one instance of a government that is great enough to ask no revenge, and self-confident and self-sustaining enough to need no retributive violence to maintain the majesty of its authority. Let the Lord's own example be to the utmost extent of personal relations our rule and purpose, determined in the spirit of union, and patience, and kindness, to edify and restore, in the widest possible application of the spirit, consistent with the nation's safety and the honor of the law, the multitudes who have been swept down the current of rebellion by the dominant influence and example of those whom they have been taught to regard as their leaders in the path of public duty. There may be great difficulties in the details of the resuscitation of our afflicted land, but there can be none which such a spirit and purpose as were displayed in President LINCOLN would not soon overcome. And upon nothing will memory more delight to dwell than upon that high, forgiving temper, which lifts up a fallen foe, restores a wandering brother, and repays the cruelty of hatred by an overcoming benignity and love.

At the conclusion of the address, a collection was taken up for the aid of the orphans of our soldiers and sailors.

The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln.

SERMON BY REV. J. R. W. SLOAN.

A large and attentive audience assembled in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third street, yesterday, to hear Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE upon the present calamity. The reverend gentleman selected as his text, I. Samuel, 1st chap. and 25th verse:

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!" O Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places."

He remarked that the mournful elegy of the chapter embraced both Saul and Jonathan, but that its tenderest words and sentiments were inspired by the affection which David bore to the latter. The man whom the nation mourns to-day was much more nearly allied in character to the noble, brave and affectionate Jonathan than to the stern, sinister and vengeful Saul. It both increases and mitigates our sorrow that there was so much in the departed chief to honor, esteem and love. The speaker then announced, as the theme of his discourse, "The Life and Death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." He was a great man, great intellectually. This was not universally admitted, but a brief glance at his career was sufficient to establish it. He was born in the humblest walks of life, had no advantages of education, had never been at an academy or high school, much less

NEW BOOKS.

—*Christmas Stories*, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," (Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik.) Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1865.

—*Mary Barton*, by Mrs. Gaskell. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

—*Ruth*, by Mrs. Gaskell. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

—*Cranford*, by Mrs. Gaskell. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

—*Cruikshank's Comic Almanac*. New-York: F. A. Brady.

We must content ourselves with merely announcing the publication of the above works of fiction, and leave it to another day's issue to pronounce on the good or bad qualities of each. Time is too much scarce in the establishment at present to read a book through.

THE MURDERER OF MR. LINCOLN.

Extraordinary Letter of John Wilkes Booth—Full Text of His Confession—Mr. Lincoln Was Murdered Because He Refused to Sell Out the Country.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The following letter, written by Booth, is a letter, in writing within in the hand-writing of John Wilkes Booth, found upon the person of Booth, and delivered to Col. L. C. Baker, by Lieut. Dougherty, Co. M, 16th Regiment, United States Cavalry, and Lieut. Edward Doherty, Co. C, 16th Regiment, United States Cavalry, who captured Booth and Harold, in a barn on the farm of Mr. Garrett, near Port Conway, Virginia, on the 26th inst. The letter was found in the breast pocket of the coat worn by Booth, and was delivered to Col. Baker, who has handed it to us for publication. The letter is written in a diary, and the pages were numbered with the exception of the first page, which is missing. Mr. Garrett, in whose barn Booth was captured, was murdered by the rebels in the course of the night, after the capture of Booth and Harold, because he refused to give information as to the direction in which they had gone. The letter is as follows:

[Page 1 missing.]

[Page 2.] Our country owed me much, but instead of paying the debt, they tried to crush me to the earth. Right or wrong, God judges me, not man. I love peace more than life. Have struggled for it. My play was not the work of one heart. I had all to do with it. Six weeks before the deed was struck, I was stopped in my course to New-York, by a friend, on account of the combination of circumstances leading to the capture of Richmond, and what appeared to be the fall of the Confederacy. I could not see it. To me the city was the key to success. Its capture would be the final triumph. To effect that end, I was ready. Not one man in a hundred thousand loved the South more than I. Not one in millions could have done more. Exhausting my means, I made one more move, and point blank asked Secretary Seward for a pass through the lines. Refused point blank, I laid my plans before others, who agreed with me. Time has proved them right. I can prove by them that I was not the only one who thought the capture of Richmond and the defeat of Lee the same as the overthrow of the Confederacy. I was wrong. Time has shown it. I have never wavered in my love for my country. Strange, but I have not. I have only heard of the universal curse since I have been hunted down. I never knew, or cared to know, the motives that governed the North. I have studied hard to know the character of the men who governed at the South, and have always been willing to take my life in my hands to serve her. I have never been a politician, but a patriot. From the first days of the secession of the Southern States, I have never faltered in the belief that the South was right. I could not see how the North could fail, right or wrong, to acknowledge the Confederacy. I thought, and think, that the South, after the battle of Manassas, should have been acknowledged. Had it been, this war would have ended, and thousands of lives been spared. I have studied hard to know why it was not, and to-day am satisfied that the occasion was lost by vacillation; but the true reason is plain to me now. I see plainly that Providence, not man, controls events. Our people, both North and South, have been wicked. God, in his mercy, has seen fit to give us a taste of our sins, but in wrath he remembers mercy. The lesson has been a severe one. Would to God my country could learn by it without suffering more. I pray for it. I have unceasingly prayed for both sides alike. I have attended church regularly, and have tried to act up to the sermons preached. I have never been interested in politics, but have read and kept posted. I have kept posted in the answers to the attacks made upon me, and in the accusations hurled at me. I have studied hard to learn the news from both sides, and have been as conversant with the feelings of the people as circumstances would allow. I have never shunned observation. Have gone and come when I chose. Have been interested in the welfare of the soldiers. Have cheered their camps by songs and laughter, when I could do so with safety. Have been a welcome guest in their tents. Have, with a few others, been the only relief they ever had from the dullness of camp life. Have been the only one allowed to carry the mail to and from the camps. Have had the countersign of all the armies. Have been entrusted with letters and messages of the most vital importance, which could not be entrusted to mere mail bags. Have been known by the secret service as a spy, and have had the entire confidence of the officers in command. Have been arrested on the street by the provost guard, and have shown my pass, myself, and have been allowed to proceed on my way. Have been stopped by our own pickets, and have been treated with courtesy, and passed on. Have been complimented by officers for my dash and daring, and have heard them speak of others who were spies, and wished them hung. Have had the most trustworthy servants of Mr. Lincoln to guard me, and have been arrested by them, and have escaped. Have been in Washington when the President was serenading, and have been unable to get a corporal's guard to arrest me. Have had the most trustworthy detectives shadow me, and have escaped. Have been in the midst of plots, and have seen them fail. Have been arrested by the police, and have been discharged. Have been in the midst of hundreds of soldiers, and have been cursed as the assassin of the President, when they did not dream I was near. Have been silent when a word would betray me. Have had the most profound detectives at my heels, and have thrown them off the scent. Have been stopped by the most formidable force, and been allowed to proceed. Have passed through the fortifications around Washington, and been complimented by officers on duty. Have been in the Presidential party, and heard the President speak. Have had my arm on the back of the man who was behind the President, and have been so near that I could have touched the back of his head with my lips. Have had my eyes on the back of his head for miles, and have had a knife ready to use. Have been near enough to have shot him, and have had a shot ready. Have had a knife ready to use, and have used it. Have had my hand on my pistol, and have had it there when I was not watched. Have had a horse ready, and have left it. Have had a clear road, and have had it. Have had the best of friends, and have had them risk their lives for me. Have had the worst of enemies, and have had them risk their lives for me. Have had a good name, and have had a bad one. Have had the love of my country, and have had her curse. Have had the sympathy of the South, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the love of the South, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the praise of the press, and have had it turned to curses. Have had the sympathy of the North, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the love of the North, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the confidence of both, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the ear of the President, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the ear of the Cabinet, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the ear of Congress, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the ear of the country, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the world, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the army, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the navy, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the marines, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the militia, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the police, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the detectives, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the detectives, and have had it turned to hate. Have had the eyes of the detectives

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our own paper is still largely occupied with details of the late terrible event, and the manifestation of the people thereupon. An attentive reading of a great number of newspapers coming from all sections of the loyal States, gives us but one view of the feeling of the people, and that is of intense horror and indignation. Here and there we find an unwilling mourner, one whose mole-eyed prejudices cannot see above the indecency of rehearsing offensive partisan sentiments; but the great heart of the nation is roused to such reprobation of the spirit of treason, which prompted the murder, that the exceptions we have noted become utterly insignificant. To the disgrace of our nature we also find here and there actual rejoicings over the event; but the stern punishment in almost every instance visited upon the offenders is a healthy sign that all is well. The remains of our noble martyr will soon be on the way to his old home in Illinois, and the whole people will come forward as one man to bid a tearful farewell to all that remains of the great heart that loved them so well and served them so faithfully.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that on Saturday morning last, a woman named Frisbie, residing in that city, after hearing of the assassination, expressed joy that the President was killed! This so incensed the people that a crowd immediately congregated about her residence, and the sheriff being sent for, her arrest was demanded and accomplished, together with a young man named Denton, who was immediately throttled and handed over to the authorities. Two other men, who expressed similar sentiments, were summarily dealt with.

A large number of paroled rebel officers arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday from Fortress Monroe. They represent nearly every State in the South, and several are accompanied by their servants. One of them walked into Mr. James Gilmour's hotel, and inquired if he was "the father of Major Harry Gilmor." Mr. Gilmour replied that he was not, and he thanked God he had not a relative in the rebel army, whereupon the officer and his servant retired in disgust.

It is reported in the Savannah *Herald* that Columbus, Ga., was captured on Thursday week, by Thomas' cavalry, after a severe fight. Four or five hundred of Forrest's men were captured by Gen. Thomas. Eufala, Ala., was also captured, and Montgomery was also reported to have been taken.

It is creditable to the rebels to record the fact that 22,000 of them prisoners now in our hands at Point Lookout, upon hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln, adopted resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the act and their sympathy with the afflicted family.

Two women, on the train from Skowhegan, Me., a day or two since, expressed themselves in an offensive manner, exulting over the murder of the President. On their arrival in Augusta, they were quietly delivered over to Col. Littler, at the request of the conductor, and lodged in jail.

The government offers $100,000 reward for the capture of the President's and the other assassins; $50,000 for the man who killed Mr. Lincoln, and $25,000 each for those who attempted to murder Mr. Seward and son.

Secretary Seward was restless and uncomfortable on Wednesday night, but yesterday he manifested signs of decided improvement. His son Frederick is thought to be improving, but very slowly.

Miss Laura Keene, and Messrs. Hawk and Dyott, of her company, who were arrested at Harrisburgh on Monday, were discharged by an order from Washington on Tuesday, as soon as the Secretary of War heard of their detention.

The War Department has directed that officers engaged in tracing out the assassins of the President shall keep their doings secret for the present.

A private letter states that Maj. Dick Turner, the inhuman jailer of Libby Prison, has been discovered among the rebel prisoners in Richmond.

Two small steamers were captured and burned by guerrillas a few days ago in Hatchie River.

GENERAL NEWS.

Regarding the omission of Ex-President Fillmore to drape his house the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Buffalo, says: "We have ample reason to know that this omission was not for want of sincere respect for the deceased or of a heartfelt sorrow at his death. But private dwellings were not generally draped and no notice was given that they would be, and Mrs. Fillmore being out of health, Mr. Fillmore, as we are informed, did not leave his house after going to the Post-office in the morning, and therefore was not aware that any private dwellings were draped, and naturally thought that an ostentatious show of grief might be misunderstood. Expecting a meeting would be called, he had designed to attend it, and give expression to the just indignation which he felt at the awful crime which had been committed, and to the grief which he felt at the loss of a man whose life he deemed so valuable at this moment to our country. By some accident no notice of the meeting was given in the afternoon papers which he received. We understand that no drapery is to be had in the city this morning."

Should any accident happen, that President Johnson should be unable to fulfill the duties of his high office, his successor, until a new election could be held, would be Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, the President pro tem. of the Senate. He was born in Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806, and is a descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University, is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1854; Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848 and 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years. He was chosen United States Senator from March 4, 1855, for six years, and in 1860 was reelected for six years. The House of the new Congress is not yet organized and hence there is no Speaker to succeed Mr. Foster in the improbable contingency that such a case should happen.

President Johnson was called upon yesterday by several delegations of official and private citizens, among them the Secretary and officers of the Navy, Gov. Parker and citizens of New-Jersey, Gov. Andrew and citizens of Massachusetts, Gen. Gilman and citizens of New-Hampshire, a delegation of the New-York Union Club, and the diplomatic corps in a body.

In a recent number of *Charivari*, John Bull is represented in an attitude of abject terror, leaning against a post inscribed "Canada," and staring in affright at a burly Yankee malefactor who is throttling a man on the ground. "When he is done with him, he'll come and rob me!" is the despairing cry of the helpless, fat and timid victim.

District Provost Marshal Matlock, at St. Louis, Mo., announces that, as the convention has placed the negroes on the same footing with the whites in the courts, he will not hereafter interfere in their behalf, but leave them to seek redress in the civil courts.

Mrs. Mary Conner, of Franklin township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and twenty-five days, leaving three hundred and nineteen descendants, children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the new British Minister, presented his credentials to President Johnson yesterday. The interview was merely formal, and was marked by kind expressions of respect on both sides.

Mrs. Lorin Andrews has been appointed Postmistress at Gambier, Ohio. She is the widow of Col. Lorin Andrews, late President of Kenyon College, who lost his life in the service of his country.

Theodore Gaul, a watchmaker at Yonkers, N. Y., committed suicide on Thursday of last week by putting the muzzle of a double-barreled gun in his mouth and blowing his head to pieces. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Rev. F. A. Conwell, Captain of the late First Minnesota Regiment, is visiting the land districts in that State, and securing homesteads for soldiers and seamen. His entries so far include about 250,000 acres.

The small amount of work necessary to complete fully the Capitol dome at Washington is being vigorously executed, and in a little while that portion of the edifice will present the appearance of the original design.

A contract to furnish the government with 85,000 bushels of corn, to be delivered at Forts Kearny and Laramie, and other points on the Salt Lake route, was awarded to Messrs. Willis & Claggett, of St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week.

The "old maid," one of the immense red wood trees in the famous grove in Calaveras County, California, fell down not long ago. It was 325 feet in length, and 35 in diameter at the foot.

Boring for oil is the rage in Dutches County, New-York. At Glenham, a boring machine is just put up, and in other places the speculators are prospecting with any quantity of hope.

Bennett Benson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, enlisted as a soldier two years ago, has been in twelve battles and wounded twice, yet is only 16 years old.

Peter H. Van Vleck, for many years editor and proprietor of the Kinderhook (N. Y.) *Rough Notes*, died last week of consumption, from which disease he has long been a sufferer.

Four men were killed yesterday at the Charlestown Navy-yard, by the explosion of a shell, the fuse of which one of the men was trying to drill out.

The oil companies in Middletown, Orange County, have rented a room where they have established an exchange, and do things up in city style.

Willard S. Eddy, for six years editor of the Maquoketa *Excelsior*, has retired, leaving Col. J. J. Woods and Lieut. W. F. McCurran as his successors.

Father Agapius, the Russian priest who officiated at a Greek church service in New-York a few weeks ago, is now in New-Orleans.

The Ohio *Statesman* claims that the Democracy in that state have everywhere made immense gains at the late town and municipal elections.

The Postmaster at Huntington, Ind., was lately removed. Charges had been made against him that he robbed the mails.

Hon. S. S. Cox has just returned to his home at Columbus, Ohio. He was welcomed by a great number of personal friends.

More than $3,000,000 of Seven-Thirties were taken up yesterday. There were 2,144 subscribers for small sums.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of President Jackson, died at Nashville recently.

The Wilberforce University, in Green County Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday was very generally observed in this city and Brooklyn as a day of mourning for our national bereavement, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation. The stores, with a few exceptions, were closed, and services were held in the churches of all denominations, with sermons appropriate to the occasion.

Messrs. West, Bradley & Cary's wireworks, in West Twenty-ninth-street, were damaged by fire to the amount of $5,000. The annealing department was destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

Five rebel officers, who were recently paroled by Gen. Grant, lodged in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police-station on Wednesday night, having been unable to secure lodgings at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Henry Kealy, of No. 122 East Fourth-street, a laborer, murdered his wife yesterday, cutting her left leg with a common pocket knife, and inflicting a gash three inches in depth and twelve in length.

Mr. Charles Johnson, of No. 167 East Forty-first-street, a respectable butcher, cut his throat with a razor while suffering under temporary insanity. He was 27 years of age.

William H. Emmerson, of Brooklyn, assistant foreman in Mr. John F. Trow's printing office, fell through a hatchway yesterday and was killed.

License of Speech and Assassination.

The Anti-Administration journals throughout the country have, without an exception, so far as we know, expressed an unqualified horror of the assassination. They have stamped the crime in all its fit blackness, unpaled in the least with party spirit. This is excellent.

And now we would in all kindness ask, if this detestation should not leave a practical lesson. It seems to us that if it be genuine—as we do not doubt it is—it must establish a resolution to avoid all such excess of evil-speaking against President Johnson as was employed against him who now sleeps in death. Have our Democratic cotemporaries thought of it? How many of them can honestly say that they have had no agency in supplying the motive which impelled this damnable deed? What that motive was is certain. It was the belief that Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant. Booth's utterance, *Sic semper tyrannis*, on the instant after committing the deed, and his previous letter to his brother-in-law, published by us yesterday, place this beyond all doubt. The man's brain was fired with the idea that President Lincoln was the oppressor of the country, and this kindled the heart's resolve to make way with him. Whence came that idea? Did he evolve it from his own broodings, or was it given him? We cannot tell; but this we know, that it was an idea which very many of the Democratic presses of the North have sought to make current. They have, countless times, during the last four years, applied to President Lincoln the very words *tyrant* and *oppressor*.

Nothing was further from their design than an instigation to personal violence. Yet they have no business to wonder that personal violence has followed. In every age and country there have always been those who have believed tyrannicide to be right. Some pretty rigid moralists, and some very good poets can be quoted in its favor. It was morally certain that there were Americans who accepted the doctrine. Indeed, we ourselves are free to confess that if all that has been said against Mr. Lincoln by the so-called Democratic journals of the North were literally, strictly, true, we should have considered no fate too severe for him. Better, in our judgment, that he should have died a thousand such deaths than that he should destroy our republican liberties, as he was charged with doing. No man's life, whoever he may be, is to be weighed against the life of the Republic. We say, then, that to declare Mr. Lincoln a tyrant and a liberty-destroyer, to declare this unqualifiedly, systematically, persistently, as was done by a large portion of the Democratic press, was to expose him to just such a death as he experienced.

These journalists took very little account of the actual meaning of the language they employed. They must have known that no President of the United States, whatever his party connections, could deliberately seek to destroy his country. They must have known that of all men Abraham Lincoln was the very last who could cherish such a design. They did not believe it themselves, nor did they expect that others would take it to be the actual precise truth. They flattered themselves that such strong language would only stimulate a little more vigorous opposition to Mr. Lincoln's measures, and promote his final defeat. They presumed that their writing would be interpreted not strictly, but loosely. So it was, by the great mass of their readers. But amid the infinite diversity of mind and character here in America, it was almost certain that there would be men who would not know or care to make any allowances, and who would accept it as a veritable fact that President Lincoln was just what he was represented to be. Is it strange that among these there should be found one who should carry that extreme condition into extreme action? Are there not "Democrats" now scattered all through the community, who positively approve of the assassination, notwithstanding the unstinted denunciation of it by every "Democratic" organ?

We do not write this with any desire to excite odium for the past. Let it all rest. What has been written, has been written. But we do most earnestly hope that this assassination will restrain license of speech against President Johnson and all future Presidents. Honest criticism is not only right but salutary. No sensible man objects to it. An enlightened public opinion ought always to bear upon every Administration, and such opinion cannot be formed without a free discussion of all sides of public questions. But this necessity does not call for any great violence of epithet or appellation. It cannot justify anything that is calculated to inflame personal passions against the President. The fact that he is where he is by the sovereign voice of the people, entitles him to be treated with respect, and to be shielded from all peril. If violence upon the President's person is a crime, so is, in some measure, the use of language that may impel to it either the weak-headed or the bad-hearted. It is for the spirit it excites among these that a public journal is first of all responsible. The sensible and the good are not likely to be moved to wrong by any influence it can exert. They were not the class who figured in those riots a year ago last Summer. Our Democratic cotemporaries might have denounced the "tyranny" of the draft till the end of the war, without stirring them a hair's breadth toward a breach of the law. Public journals are bound to consider, especially, the effect of their language upon the weakest and worst class of their readers. If that effect is criminal, there is no standard of morality under heaven that will exempt them from a share of the guilt. A little calm reflection upon this in the lurid light of the hellish crime just perpetrated, we are sure, will greatly reform the style of party animadversion upon our constitutional rulers.

Idle Apprehensions About a Guerrilla Warfare.

If the report of Mosby's surrender should prove true, and we have little doubt it is, if not true, simply premature, it will furnish a fresh illustration of the folly into which many English observers have fallen, of expecting the war to be protracted by means of guerrillas, after the regular armies have ceased to exist. That it would be so protracted, and protracted indefinitely, no matter what fate might overtake Lee and Johnston, has always been confidently predicted even by those of our critics abroad, who took the least favorable view of the prospects of the Confederacy, although there was really no better basis for the supposition than the vaporings of the Richmond newspapers.

It is a historical fact that guerrilla war, on an extensive scale, or on any scale above mere brigandage, has never been waged except as auxiliary to the operations of regular armies. Guerrillas cannot, of themselves, make any impression on a large organized force. They cannot even interrupt its communications, if they are the only enemy it has to contend with. They cannot force it to change the position of a single division, and, as a general rule, they simply furnish enterprising officers and small parties of light troops with amusement in hunting them down, as we see in Mexico, at this moment. So that they might rob, and murder, and gallop about for fifty years, without causing an invader any serious annoyance, while all the time inflicting the most terrible injury on the unfortunate inhabitants,—first by living on them; next by keeping the enemy there living on them, and last of all by preventing the restoration of trade and industry. Guerrillas above the rank of mere robbers, and actuated by any real love of country, find this out very soon, and success being plainly impossible through their efforts, give it up and go home.

Jomini, in describing Napoleon's strategy, says of him:

> "Rejecting the old routine, in which nothing was thought of but the capture of one or two places, or the occupation of a frontier province, he was convinced that the true way to achieve great things was to address himself, before all things, to the destruction of the enemy's army, feeling assured that states and provinces would fall of themselves as soon as there was no longer an organized force to cover them."

And Jomini adds:

> "The war in Spain, and all wars of independence, may appear exceptions to this rule; but it is, nevertheless, true, that without the assistance of an organized army, either native or foreign, every popular struggle must be abandoned sooner or later."

We have not the slightest doubt that half a year hence there will not be a real guerrilla in the South. An unusual number of robbers and horse thieves there will be, no doubt, but these are amongst the sequelæ of all wars in every country. The suspension of the laws tempts numbers of persons into turning brigands; they are joined by deserters and refugees; and a life of plunder is generally found by men of this class so sweet that they rarely give it up till caught or exterminated. It would be foolish to expect that after such a war as we have had, and in a thinly-peopled country, gentry of this sort would not abound long after peace has been made; but the task of dealing with them will be an affair of police, and may be safely left to the inhabitants of the localities which they infest.

The Death of Richard Cobden.

The death of Mr. Cobden, in spite of the great triumphs with which his life was crowded, and which will make his name and memory forever famous in English annals, and in spite, too, of the fact that he had reached the age when all men may fairly expect at any moment to rest from their labors, may still be called premature. For had he lived ten years longer, he would undoubtedly have witnessed the vindication here, and the success in England, of those great political principles, to the prosecution of which, ever since the overthrow of the protective policy in his own country, his life has been devoted.

He made his debut in public life as the opponent of the Corn Laws, which imposed a heavy duty on foreign-grown corn, for the purpose of "protecting the industry" of the native farmers; and although there is very little question that his aim at the outset was simply to demonstrate the injustice as well as cruelty of making the food of the poor artificially dear, for the benefit of a particular class, he was led gradually into assailing the whole system of government interference with prices, and became at last the great apostle of free trade, not in corn only, but in every gift of nature, and every product of human industry. To enumerate all the difficulties which he encountered and overcame, would be to write a history of the Anti-Corn Law legislation. That agitation was in many respects the most remarkable and portentous fact of modern times, as it furnished the first example on record of the achievement of a political victory involving little else than a social revolution, by sheer force of argument, and without the smallest intermixture of threats, or the smallest indication of an appeal to physical force. The Reform Bill, the Catholic Emancipation, and almost any other great and radical change in the political and social structure, either of England or of any continental country, has owed its success ultimately, to the dread of force; it will remain the glory of the League and of its great leader, that they triumphed by incessant appeals to the reason and sense of justice of their enemies.

Mr. Cobden lived to see the economical policy which he advocated attended with the most triumphant and extraordinary success. Except during the two years of the Crimean war, the reduction of taxation in England has ever since 1848 gone on *pari passu*, with an absolute increase in the revenue, furnishing a most brilliant and striking illustration of the value of the results which may be achieved even in political science by an almost purely deductive process; for Mr. Cobden could find when he began his agitation no materials, or almost none, with which to construct an inductive argument, so completely wedded have all European countries been to the protective system down to that period. There was nothing in their economical history to afford the smallest light on an inquiry into the probable results of free trade; for those countries, such as Holland and Venice, which had ever approached it in their practice, were countries which themselves produced nothing worth protecting. He went into the field, therefore, simply armed with Adam Smith and Ricardo, and, with one of the clearest and most logical brains in England, commenced with facts and figures. And, though his early education was defective, he displayed from his very first appearance on the platform a power of clear statement, of logical arrangement, and of close, cogent, sledge-hammer argument, which placed him at once in the front rank of orators, and won for him a few years later, in the House of Commons, probably the most impatient and least indulgent audience in the world, an attention more profound and unbroken than was accorded to any other man not in an official position. He never rose in his place, for the last twenty years, without being received by a silence in which the fall of a pin might have been heard.

He witnessed, as we have said, before his death, the fulfillment of nearly every one of his economical predictions, a prodigious expansion of the national trade, a steady rise in the revenue, accompanied by a constant decrease of taxation; and he had the satisfaction also of making a convert of the Emperor of the French, and of negotiating a treaty with France, which has in both countries in three short years more than filled the void left in their trade by the outbreak of our war, and by the change in our tariff.

It was not simply as a free-trader, however, that he has been known in the latter years of his life. He was also in principle a Republican, an ardent and firm believer in popular government. He was troubled beyond measure, as all humane and thinking men are, by the condition of the laboring classes in England, and he looked for their redemption and elevation, and for their admission to a share in the national legislation. He felt, as all Englishmen of his way of thinking feel, that upon the result of our experiments here, would depend the early success or indefinite postponement of those measures of electoral reform for which English liberals have so long been striving. And he consequently watched our struggle with an interest inspired by the conviction that the political future of England, as well as that of the United States, was being debated on the battle-fields of the South—an interest, too, which he never tired of expressing; and though a far less brilliant orator than Mr. Bright, he brought to the defence of the American cause an influence and weight which no other man of his party could boast. It is a source of deep regret, that he should have died while the battle was actually raging that was to seal the fate of the Confederacy, and render our success certain. No one would have heard of the result with more heartfelt satisfaction.

Rebel Schemes for a Foreign War.

The condition of most of the military officers of the Confederacy will, after the conclusion of peace, be tolerably uncomfortable, owing, in the majority of cases, to the entire absence of any means of support. Those of them who owned plantations have either lost their negroes, or lost all the capital necessary to work them. Those who did not own plantations, either find the occupations in which they were engaged gone, or the friends on whom they were dependent utterly impoverished. Many of them, and these the ablest, held commissions in the United States Army, the restoration of which, as a matter of course, is hopeless.

The pursuits of civil life, too, will be, to men imbued with Southern prejudices about trade, and unsettled by four years' campaigning, for the present, at least, very distasteful; and we do not doubt they are all at this moment busily engaged in devising some means of getting a livelihood out of the nation, for whose overthrow they have so long and so earnestly struggled.

The only way in which so desirable a consummation is at all likely to be brought about, is by engaging the country in a foreign war, in which the services of the late rebel army and its leaders would be needed. Some such scheme was hinted at in the negotiations at Hampton Roads two months ago, and we learn from Virginia that it forms a favorite topic of conversation with Secessionists, both in and out of the army; and we have very little doubt that if the old set of intriguers make their way again into Congress, or regain, by whatever means, any of their old influence with our government, they will employ all their old arts in the attempt to commit us to a course of policy, which will reconcile us to reinstating the Lees, and Longstreets, and Braggs, and Johnstons in our service. The patriotic zeal and national pride of the North will be stimulated, its differences with foreign Powers magnified and aggravated for this end, just as in old times, and in our devotion to the flag, and worship of our manifest destiny, was used to secure the protection or support of our army for schemes whose sole object was the extension of the area of slavery. After one year of foreign war, of course the memory of rebel iniquities would have grown fainter, and the drift of events and their own abilities would be such, that by the time the contest was over, we should see the very men who have struck the deadliest blow at the national life, again clothed in our uniform and living on our money.

Now, the questions at this moment pending between us and foreign Powers are grave questions. We have serious differences to settle both with France and England, arising out of the struggle from which we are just emerging. We have not the slightest doubt that they will be settled peaceably, if possible, but in any event wisely and honorably. But it is indispensable that they be discussed, and we have no doubt they will be discussed, on their own merits. The men who have been instrumental in deluging the continent with blood, and who have for the last four years been using every faculty with which God has gifted them to bring us to confusion and disgrace, must not be allowed to exercise any influence on the decision of them. Our policy must be such as our own interests and our own honor demand. A reconciliation a compromise based on a war, of which the justice and necessity were not fully apparent, would be as false, and dangerous, and as sure one day or other to bring retribution on its authors, as a compromise based on slavery. And if an enemy wished to put the finishing touch to really bring us to shame, he could scarcely hit upon a better plan of accomplishing his ends, than inducing us to put our young men in the ranks, to be led by the traitors and conspirators who have slaughtered or starved so many thousands of their brothers.

The Theatres, &c.

We have received many communications on the subject of the resolutions recently passed by the actors, and which we published yesterday. The impression is general that the least the actors can do is to append their names to the document as a proof not merely of their loyalty, but of their detestation for that member of the profession who has wrought so much mischief to the country. Who will be the first to commence?

The theatres, by a joint resolution of the managers, will remain closed until Wednesday next. We were shocked and surprised to find that notwithstanding this arrangement, and in spite of the order of Superintendent Kennedy, Mr. Barnum ventured yesterday to open the Museum. Whilst the city was humbled in prayer on one side of the street, Mr. Barnum's players were mouthing it on the other. The various managers view the proceeding with disgust, and the public will look upon Mr. Barnum's greedy haste with the contempt it merits.

From Memphis.

Memphis, Tuesday, April 18.

The trading boats *Sylph*, *St. Paul*, and another, name unknown, were captured and burned by Loxley's guerrillas at Hatchie River.

The steamer *Eleanor Carroll*, in the vicinity of Island No. 25, encountered a storm, was badly damaged, lost overboard a quantity of freight, and nine soldiers were drowned. She left for New-Orleans to-day.

Disaster to the Steamer Lady Jane.

Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, April 19.

About 7 o'clock to-night the steamer *Lady Jane*, for St. Louis, struck the centre pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at this place, breaking the steamer into pieces. Seven passengers were on board at the time, all of whom were saved except James [illegible].

Wilberforce University Destroyed by Fire.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 20.

The Wilberforce University, Green County, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $[illegible].

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

Significant Indications of his Policy Toward the Rebel Leaders—Treason the Greatest of all Crimes—Stern Inflexible Justice to be Meted out to Traitors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, April 20.

The Committee of the Union League of New-York, who are here, were this morning presented to President Johnson and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1865.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: Delegates from the Union League Club of New-York, not a party organization, but united by a common principle of loyalty, we have come to pay our last tribute of love and honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. We have come also to assure you, as you enter upon your unprecedented task, that amid every difficulty and danger, you may rely upon the same unwavering support that the loyal citizens whom we represent so cordially gave to your lamented predecessor. Unexpectedly placed by Providence in a position for which the recent past affords no precedent; since President Lincoln knew not the lesson taught to us by his death and by the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, you are called to perfect a national policy that shall restore peace and order to the country torn by a spirit of rebellion, which, however vanquished in arms, still aims to harrass and destroy the republic, on the one hand by the secret conspiracies of organized assassins, on the other hand by cunning attempts, under professions of loyalty, to seize again the reins of power. We are assured, Sir, not simply by your words, but by what you have practically accomplished, that you will prove yourself equal to the situation. That you will not shrink from the duties of the Executive of this nation, however painful. They ask no pledge or promise other than those afforded by your past career, especially as military Governor of Tennessee, which you brought back to us free and loyal. The American people have entire confidence that what has been already accomplished by the sacrifice, from which they had not shrunk, of their sons and brothers, is not to be lost in any degree by a hesitation on the part of the government to execute sternly the great task of justice by the exhibition of mercy to criminals, which may be cruelty to thousands, or any concession to what you have denounced as the greatest of crimes—Treason against the nation. The loyal people of New-York recognize the fact, that upon all who have encouraged this rebellion or extenuated its guilt; upon all who have connived at the villanies of the Golden Circle, or besought in the interest of the rebels foreign intervention; upon all who have betrayed the true hearted supporters of the government, rests the responsibility of having prolonged the war with its fearful waste of blood and treasure, and of having encouraged the fiendish spirit which revenges itself for defeat in the field, by raids on the border, piracies by sea, riots and arson in our cities, and now by assassinations at the national capital. We feel assured, for that knowing as you do by personal observation in your own home the internal spirit of this rebellion, you will never reinvest its chief agents with political control in the States which they have ruined; that you will never permit our loyal countrymen of the South, nor the new class of citizens created by this war, whose fidelity and courage have assisted so prominently to crush the rebellion, to be punished by subjection to the very traitors from whose unexampled treason they have saved the country. The resolution of the club appointing this committee, declared unanimously their belief that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln would intensify the solemn conviction of the American people that the rebellion, and slavery, its cause, must be terminated by the strong arm of the land, without delay, hesitation or compromise, instantly, absolutely and forever. In behalf, Sir, of our association and of ourselves, we reverently invoke upon your Administration the favor of Heaven; and we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, faithfully and respectfully your fellow-countrymen,

John Jay, Jonathan Sturges,
Charles Butler, James W. Beekman,
Theodore Roosevelt, Frank E. Howe,
John A. Weeks, Geo. Cabot Ward,
Otis D. Swan, Parker Handy,
C. E. Detmold, LeGrand B. Cannon,
Samuel Wetmore.

The President replied as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your encouragement is especially appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with. There has been a great deal done—there is a great deal to do of a complex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to us all, and no one appreciates them more than I do. But just the other day our President was in the midst of life and the confidence of his countrymen. Now he has been removed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Under these circumstances I am called to occupy a post of great peril. When we look at the past, and then turn to try to understand the future, we see how much I need the encouragement which you tender in behalf of those you represent, and if I know myself, I am profoundly grateful for it, and return you my heartfelt thanks.

You have referred to my past history, and my connection with this rebellion. In reference to that, I can only say that the policy which I have indicated heretofore will be my guide in the future. *The idea that justice shall be observed is one which has strongly impressed me*, and I must be permitted to remark that the time has come when the nature of crime should be understood in this country, and that, too, by the great mass of the people. We have definitions of crime in the law-books, and penalties affixed to them. We know that perjury is a crime, that arson is a crime. We know, too, that murder is a crime. All these are crimes, and have penalties affixed. When we look at the present murder, the present assassination, and trace it back to its source, no one can be mistaken as to the spirit from which it emanated. There is no one but would say in reference to the individual who has perpetrated this infamous, this diabolical, this barbarous act, that he must suffer the penalty annexed to the offence; then if you would say this, that the assassin of a single individual, the murderer of a single man, must suffer the penalty of death, *what should be inflicted upon him who tries to assassinate a nation and take away its life?* We must consider the nature of the crime, and the demands of justice, and not the misery, woe or ruin of the individual who is guilty. We must look at it in the exercise and carrying out of stern, inflexible justice. The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes; in other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and he who has committed treason has committed all crimes.

Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me and the aid you offer. Though the task may be difficult, I approach it with an honest and a sincere reliance on that Power whose guidance in this struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I [illegible] the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious convictions is worth anything in the administration of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent.

Death of the Adopted Son of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 20.

The Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS.

Frederick W. Seward Introduced to the Diplomatic Functionaries—The Secretary of State Receives—Reception of Foreign Residents—Both Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

To-DAY MR. W. A. SEWARD was formally introduced to the Diplomatic Corps, and the Secretary of State received the resident foreigners.

The following are the receptions held by Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary Frederick W. Seward:

Yesterday, in accordance with the usual custom, the Diplomatic Corps waited upon the Secretary of State, and were introduced to Assistant Secretary Frederick W. Seward, who has been appointed to the position vacated by the resignation of his father, Governor Seward. The reception was a very brilliant affair, and was participated in by the Ministers of all the Foreign Governments represented at this Capital, and their Secretaries and Attaches, in full official costume. The Secretary of State received the Diplomatic Corps in the Red Parlor, and Assistant Secretary Seward in the Blue Parlor. Governor Seward, Mrs. Seward, Miss Seward, Mrs. Frederick Seward, and Miss Fanny Seward were present, and received the guests with the utmost cordiality. Governor Seward looks remarkably well, and is in excellent spirits, and his reception of the Diplomatic Corps was characterized by the same courtesy and affability which has always distinguished him. Mrs. Seward, Miss Seward, and Miss Fanny Seward also received many friends, and the whole affair was very pleasant.

To-day the Secretary of State received the resident foreigners, and Assistant Secretary Seward received the friends of the Administration. The receptions were very numerously attended, and were very pleasant affairs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

THANKS TO RESIDENT DAVIS.

The following are the resolutions tendered by President Davis:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Congress of the Confederate States of America are due and are hereby tendered to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body during the present session.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President by the Secretary of the Senate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: I am grateful for the kind manner in which you have expressed your approbation of the course I have pursued in the discharge of the duties of the office to which I was called by the voice of the people of the Confederate States, and the good will you have manifested towards me in the performance of those duties. I am especially grateful for the kindness and courtesy which you have extended to me personally and officially, and for the generous confidence which you have reposed in me. I am conscious that I have not been free from error, but I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully and to the best of my ability, and I am sustained by the hope that my motives will be appreciated by my countrymen, and that my errors will be forgiven. I am deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me in the resolutions you have passed, and will be grateful to my countrymen for the same.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The Confederate Congress met in Richmond on the 5th of November, 1861, and has been in session from that time to the present, with the exception of a recess of about two months in the summer of 1862. The Senate consisted of twenty-six members, and the House of one hundred and twelve members. The Senate was composed of the following gentlemen:

Alabama—Clement C. Clay, Jr., Robert Jemison, Jr.

Arkansas—Charles B. Mitchel, Augustus H. Garland.

Florida—James M. Baker, Jackson Morton.

Georgia—Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., Alexander H. Stephens.

Kentucky—William Preston, Henry C. Burnett.

Louisiana—Edward Sparrow, Thomas J. Semmes.

Mississippi—James Phelan, William S. Wilson.

North Carolina—George Davis, William T. Dortch.

South Carolina—James L. Orr, Wm. Porcher Miles.

Tennessee—Gustavus A. Henry, Landon C. Haynes.

Texas—Louis T. Wigfall, William S. Oldham.

Virginia—Robert M. T. Hunter, William Ballard Preston.

The House of Representatives was composed of the following gentlemen:

Alabama—David P. Lewis, Colin J. McRae, Jabez L. M. Curry, Thomas J. Foster, James L. Pugh, Sydenham Moore, William R. Smith.

Arkansas—Thomas B. Hanly, Robert W. Johnson, Grandison D. Royston, Augustus H. Garland.

Florida—James B. Dawkins, Robert B. Hilton.

Georgia—Julian Hartridge, Augustus R. Wright, Hines Holt, Lucius J. Gartrell, Peter W. Alexander, Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Warren Aiken, James Thomas, Jr., Augustus R. Wright, Richard W. Habersham, Nathaniel G. Foster.

Kentucky—Henry C. Burnett, William Preston, Robert P. Henry, Benjamin Hardin Helm, Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Willis B. Machen, Philip Thompson, Jr., Theodore L. Burnett, Joseph Desha Pope.

Louisiana—Charles M. Conrad, Duncan F. Kenner, Henry Marshall, Miles Taylor, Lucien J. Dupre, Charles J. Villere.

Mississippi—William Barksdale, Reuben Davis, Israel Welch, Wiley P. Harris, John A. Orr, John T. Wilson.

North Carolina—Josiah Turner, Jr., Robert R. Bridgers, Thomas D. Johnston, Edwin G. Reade, Burton Craige, Owen R. Kenan, Arch. H. Arrington.

South Carolina—William Porcher Miles, William W. Boyce, Lawrence M. Keitt, James Farrow, Edward McCrady, Jr., John McQueen, Christopher G. Memminger.

Tennessee—Henry S. Foote, Gustavus A. Henry, Meredith P. Gentry, Robert L. Caruthers, William G. Swan, Andrew J. Marley, Thomas Menees, John D. C. Atkins, Arthur S. Colyar, Jr., Emerson Etheridge.

Texas—Thomas N. Waul, John Hancock, Peter W. Gray, Williamson S. Oldham, Robert Q. Mills.

Virginia—Walter Preston, William Ballard Preston, Robert Johnston, Waller R. Staples, Robert Ridgeway, Thomas S. Bocock, John Goode, Jr., Alexander R. Boteler, Charles W. Russell, Shelton F. Leake, William C. Wickham, Robert Y. Conrad, Samuel Chilton, Walter Staples, Lewis E. Harvie, Fayette McMullen

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U.S.7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 Wall-st.,
Special deposits received
THE 7-30 NOTES
subscribed for and bought at
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Or exchanged for
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.
ALSO, GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1881.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE RATE OF
6 PER CENT.
PAMPHLETS AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

ANY DEPOSIT & CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the sale of the
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
And are prepared to receive subscriptions and deposits thereof, allowing interest on deposits, and collecting Coupons and Drafts promptly and without charge.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway,
Agents for the sale of the
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
And are prepared to receive subscriptions and deposits thereof, allowing interest on deposits, and collecting Coupons and Drafts promptly and without charge.

Temporary Certificates, Office or any Denomination, exchanged for Permanent Bonds without delay.
WHEELER, BY SATTERLEE'S EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencement of the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being located at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, of the Currency, is hereby certified.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 20th day of February, 1865.
[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
SULLIVAN & WALDEN,
BROKERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 16 BROAD-ST.,
DRAWER, TREFFLICH & CO.,
BANK COMMERCIAL PAPER,
No. 16 BROAD-ST.,
HIGH AND LOW PRICES, BANK NOTES AND GOLD.
Wanted, 5-20s.
The Bank having resumed its wonted activity in the purchase of the above Bonds, the undersigned stand ready to receive applications for the same, and to make the most liberal premium thereon to depositors of Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, &c. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. Bonds forwarded free of charge. Interest allowed on deposits. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Augsburg, Leipsic, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, Rio de la Hache, Montevideo, Canton, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Manilla, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Tunis, Algiers, Tangiers, Mogador, Monrovia, Cape Town, Natal, Honolulu, and all other parts of the world.
Circulars, Price Lists, and Information furnished free of charge.
WHEELER, BY SATTERLEE'S EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencement of the business of banking under said act.
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Circulars, Price Lists, and Information furnished free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

1 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.
4
MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Temporary Certificates, Office or any Denomination, exchanged for Permanent Bonds without delay.
WHEELER, BY SATTERLEE'S EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencement of the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being located at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, of the Currency, is hereby certified.
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 20th day of February, 1865.
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Comptroller of the Currency.
SULLIVAN & WALDEN,
BROKERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 16 BROAD-ST.,
DRAWER, TREFFLICH & CO.,
BANK COMMERCIAL PAPER,
No. 16 BROAD-ST.,
HIGH AND LOW PRICES, BANK NOTES AND GOLD.
Wanted, 5-20s.
The Bank having resumed its wonted activity in the purchase of the above Bonds, the undersigned stand ready to receive applications for the same, and to make the most liberal premium thereon to depositors of Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, &c. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. Bonds forwarded free of charge. Interest allowed on deposits. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Augsburg, Leipsic, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, Rio de la Hache, Montevideo, Canton, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Manilla, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Tunis, Algiers, Tangiers, Mogador, Monrovia, Cape Town, Natal, Honolulu, and all other parts of the world.
Circulars, Price Lists, and Information furnished free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

AMOS, TELEGRAPH STOCK,
Dealer in Government Securities,
No. 2 WALL-ST., cor. BROAD.
GOLD BAR.
Bought and sold at market rates.
American Exchange Gold Bonds.
Compound Interest Notes.
Coupon Gold Bonds.
Gold Coupons cashed.
Agent for Gordon's Patent Double Pendulum Scales.
GEORGE G. SUMNER, No. 49 Pine-st.

VAN BUREN & CLARKE, BANKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

PETROLEUM.
SUSQUEHANNA COAL AND OIL COMPANY.
President, CHARLES G. FOSTER, former Governor of Delaware.
CAPITAL, FIVE MILLION.
WORKING CAPITAL AND SHARES.
Working Capital, - - - $100,000
Shares, - - - - - - 10,000
Par Value, - - - - - - $10
Treasurer, - - CHARLES GOULD, 67 Wall-st.
Of the 10,000 shares above offered, 5,000 shares are now subscribed for at the Home Office Corporation Rooms, Wilmington, Del., and 5,000 shares at the Corporation Rooms, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York City. The Board of Directors, who are well known citizens of Delaware, have determined to reserve 1,000 shares of the stock for sale in Philadelphia, and the remaining 4,000 shares in the City of New-York, and have appointed the undersigned Agents for the sale of the same in New-York City. Subscriptions will be received at the rate of $10 per share, and the stock will be allotted pro rata in the order in which subscriptions are received. Subscriptions will be received only until the 1st day of May next, when the books will be closed. Certificates will be issued as soon as the stock is allotted.
CHARLES GOULD, 67 Wall-st.
JAMES BROWN & BROTHERS, Bankers.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier Bank of Commerce.
JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, No. 100 Broadway.
W. F. HUNTINGTON, Cashier Bank of Commerce.
CHAS. H. OFFLEMAN, 2, 3, 5 Exchange Place.

FRANCIS SLEE & BRO.
BANKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST.,
Will receive subscriptions for the
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
And allow interest on deposits, and collect Coupons and Drafts promptly and without charge.

BUTTER OF THE
COLUMBIAN INSURANCE CO.,
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
From subscriptions received at the Office, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on and after this day, the Company will issue Certificates of Interest, of the denomination of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, payable in lawful money, on the 15th day of June, 1865, and on the 15th day of June, 1866, when the principal will be repaid.
The Certificates will be issued in exchange for Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, or Drafts on New-York, at par.
The Company will receive subscriptions to the Certificates, and allow interest on deposits, and collect Coupons and Drafts without charge.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Lee, Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Hyde, Washington, D. C.
George Bancroft, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Hyde, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Lee, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Lee, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Lee

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CLINTON COTTAGE PROPERTY, at Irvington, two and a half miles from Newark, N. J. One cottage contains seven rooms; the other has six on the first and nine rooms on the second floor; bath, [illegible], hot and cold water; a substantial stone and wood [illegible], with a large water tank on tower, about fifty [illegible] ornamental trees, shrubs; one garden, choice fruit, [illegible] berry, &c., &c., with from one to [illegible] cultivated land. Horse cars pass the property to meet the trains at the Market-st. depot every half hour. Apply on the premises, or to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY brick house and grounds No. [illegible] Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house [illegible] by 40 and alley-way; lot 31 by about 200; rear fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c.; it is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID R. GANNIS, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE—Located in Hudson County, N. J., five miles from Jersey City; the place comprises about 1[illegible] acres, fronting on Newark Bay, four good dwelling-houses, outhouses, fruit trees, &c.; is suitable for building lots or farming; the location is unexceptionable, being convenient to railroad, steamboats; omnibus run by the place every half hour. For particulars inquire on the premises, of S. A. VAN HORN, Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in the country, consisting of large house nearly new, built by days' work in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, water closet; six acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, all outbuildings complete; hot and cold grapery, greenhouse and camellia room. This place has hourly connection with the city, and must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY Dr. F. F. Mann, between 5th and 6th sts., Morrisania, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot; it contains seven rooms, beside the kitchen in the basement; a good stable in the rear, a fine cistern, and some fruit. Any one wishing further particulars may inquire on the premises, or of E. J. MANN, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOCATED in Plainfield, New-Jersey, within half mile of the Central Railroad depot. The grounds are 12¼ acres, and beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; there are a large and choice variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a very fine brook. The place is one of the most desirable, so convenient to this city, it being only one hour and fifteen minutes' ride distant from foot of Liberty-st., and eight trains a day. For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHED, an elegant residence on Staten Island; house Gothic, two-story and attic, containing about fifteen rooms; gas and water throughout the house, porter's lodge, ice-house filled, barn, &c., about six acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, &c.

For particulars, &c., apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND ATTIC cottage, situated in Mott Haven. Said cottage contains seven rooms; parlors have marble mantels and gas fixtures; kitchen has a good range and water; size of lot 60x100; fine fruit-trees and grapevines; house in first-class order. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or on the premises, Villa-place, Mott Haven.

CORNWALL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—Consisting of one acre of choice land, well stocked with fruit of almost all varieties, a nice dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings. Sale will be at the hotel of S. L. Moor, in the Village of Canterbury, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, at 3 o'clock. Location fine. Terms easy. Title good. For particulars address JAMES ENSLIE, Cornwall.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high stoop house, No. 51 East 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., beautifully situated, opposite Columbia College, finished in black walnut, and in good order. Will be sold low, if applied for before the 24th of April; if not sold will be rented. Can be seen from 11 to [illegible] o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order, fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to

A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Des'ovest-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on the Hudson River, at Milton, a complete residence. Price $7,000, or rent $600 or $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY frame house, lately built, in first-class order, well located. Five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; water and gas; immediate possession may be had. Apply at No. 130 East 10th-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 90TH-ST., NEAR Avenue A, two substantial three story brick houses. Rent $400 each. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st., BIDWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
2 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., [illegible]-st. and 31-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story high basement brick house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about fifteen minutes' walk from the South, Wall and Fulton Ferries, plainly, but substantially furnished; the house has all the new improvements, gas, bath, wash-tubs, water-closet, &c., and will be let to a small family at a low rent. Address "[illegible] HOUSE," Box No. 199 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE, a [illegible] carriage house, with 1½ acres of ground, situated at [illegible], just one hours' ride from the city, on the [illegible]-Haven Railroad; location healthy and in a first-class neighborhood. For further information inquire of [illegible]STED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st., or S. HALSTED, near the premises.

$800.—TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN THE Mountains of New-Jersey and vicinity of [illegible] Hopatcong, Bird's Lake, &c.; a commodious dwelling-house, with nine acres of land, a trout pond, a new large barn, &c.; convenient to the railroad station, to the post-office, stores and other conveniences of [the] Village of Succasunna. Address LAKE AND MOUNTAIN, Box No. 1[illegible], Times Office.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediate. Also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine [illegible] diameter), 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other [fix]tures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Four story house, high-stoop, brown stone, situated within two blocks of Stuyvesant Park, [east] of 2d-av.; first-class neighborhood. Possession [given] on the first of June. Apply to M. J. PAILLARD, [No.] [illegible] Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A GOOD HOUSE, OF [gen]teel appearance, 1½ miles from steamboat landing; it has 9 rooms, abundance of fruit trees; rent of [house], barn and garden $[illegible], or, with 14 acres land, $[illegible]. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village, [from] 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the brick house No. 33 Clinton-place, corner Wooster-place, near Broadway, suitable for millinery or dressmaking business, or physician's office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A [cottage] house, conveniently situated on Broad-st., in Newark, with an extensive garden attached. For terms apply at No. 386 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 16, New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION FIRST MAY, THREE-story, high-stoop, sub-cellar brick house, No. 12 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, 23x40 feet, lot 100 feet, well located. Apply to P. W. KENYON, No. 65 Wall-st., or No. 183 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON WEST 37TH-ST., [near] 5th-av., a brown-stone English basement house, [with al]l modern improvements. Apply immediately at [illegible] Hotel, Room No. 16.

TO LET — WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE [brow]n-stone first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, [for six] months; unusually pleasant; side windows, [large g]round; stable, if desired. Address Box No. 216 [illegible] Post-office.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELEGANT CORNER [illegible] on Murray-st. A prominent location for a [shipp]ing or transportation office, insurance or other [business]. For particulars address Box No. 3,811 Post-[office].

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE [new] white marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, [ready] for occupancy, on the fourth floor; rent $[illegible] [p]er annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. [2 Pine-st.]

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST [of Ma]y next, a furnished residence on Brooklyn [Heights], overlooking the Bay of New-York. Rent $[illegible] [illegible] & HONDLOW, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $[illegible] [pe]r annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement [and rea]r offices in No. 17 Broadway.

F. N. STOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE VERY SUPERIOR first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 44 [illegible]-st., near 5th av., one of the most desirable residences in the city. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 [o'clock] M.

YONKERS. TO LET.—HOUSE CONTAINING [illegible] rooms, nearly one acre of ground, grapes, currants, &c.; 1½ miles south of the depot. Horse [cars pas]s the house. Rent $300. Apply to JAMES [illegible]NS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL, [respec]table family of adults, or furnished rooms, to [two or] three respectable gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply to Mr. FALCONER, No. 22 2d-st.

YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR PURchase a house at Yonkers, furnished or unfurnished, [at term]s and prices to suit, call on or address JAMES [illegible]NS, the real estate agent at Yonkers.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE GLOBE BUILDINGS,
NOS. 61 AND 63 BROADWAY, FRONTING ON BROAD[WAY] [illegible]

These offices [illegible] the [illegible] Board of Brokers, &c. [illegible] are unsurpassed in the city for light, ventilation and convenience, and have all the modern improvements.

Also, offices to let in the building No. 63 Broadway—same as above.

Parties desiring offices are invited to step in and look through the building.

Plans and tariff at the office of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.

To let, in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, one and a quarter miles from the Thirty-fourth street ferry, opposite Sixty-fifth street, New-York, several beautiful cottages, containing from 10 to 15 rooms. Their situation for attraction, and convenience to the city, cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND basement No. 118 6th-av.; store 25x60, with iron revolving shutters and plate glass front; large vaults under sidewalk.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 377 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—A BANKING OFFICE ON WALL-st., adjoining Broadway, about 25x55, on a lease. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 513 West 23th-st.; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, AN ENGLISH basement house on Murray Hill, 28th-st., west and near 5th-av. Apply to WM. YENVILL, No. 12 John-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH WATER-POWER, AT Paterson, N. J. Inquire of WM. INGLIS, No. 7 Mulberry-st., Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT IN HAMMOND-st., for an office. Inquire of C. C. CROWELL, No. 741 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY SHOP IN REAR OF Nos. 510 and 512 West 35th-st., 50x25 feet; machinery for sale. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE first floor of a first-class house up town, can be had the 1st of May, by a party of high standing, wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home. Address, with real name, KING, through Boyd's City Post.

A FURNISHED SUITE OF APARTMENTS, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, bath &c., on second floor, to let, with board, in a private family, in the neighborhood of 21st-st. and Broadway. Those wishing best of accommodations, address THIRTY-FIRST STREET, Box No. 113 Times Office.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions, may be had by a gentleman and wife, in a private family near Newark; location healthful and beautiful, convenient to depots, and less than an hour from New-York. Address C. H. C., Box No. 2,551 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 529 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, nurse and two children; a farm house, not over 50 miles north or west of New-York, and easy of access by boat or rail preferred. Address J. G. H., No. 15 Beach-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.

Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BADGES!

BADGES!

BADGES!

THE RUSH GREATER THAN EVER.
GO TO
BADGE HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 14 CHAMBERS-ST.
Pins to make your own Badges.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
B. W. HITCHCOCK.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

The citizens of the ward, without distinction of party, are invited to attend a special meeting of this association at No. 213 8th-av., on FRIDAY, April 21, at 8 P. M., in memory of President LINCOLN. An address on the life and character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be delivered by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq. Seats reserved for ladies. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.

THOMAS LITTLE, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF this and the adjacent counties, will assemble at their headquarters, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on this FRIDAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., to express our feelings on the [illegible] calamity that has befallen our home and country [illegible] assassination of our Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempt to murder the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, and sons.

[illegible] ious, insatiate, worthless, void of sense, who [illegible] but in their cowardly defence. These murderers [illegible] a snake-haired fury came, led on by Satan, fed by dread flame, and seized the life of that good man away, that he should not live to see another day."

We say, torture the villains before the public—no citizen is safe.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Col.

I. M. Price, Adjt.

P. S.—Those who cannot attend this day, will please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, on SATURDAY, for information.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., and 1s. 4d.

Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE PEWS IN THE NEW Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st., of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is Rector, will be disposed of by public sale and rental on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Plans of the Church, with valuations of all pews, may be had at the residence of the Sexton, No. 376 4th-av., and at the Church on Sunday next, and the evening of sale. Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity. By order

E. A. THEBAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 333 Washington-st., near Reade.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S large iron safes; also, a new counter and glass partition, at basement office, No. 20 Pine-st.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—APRIL 8, ONE HUNDRED (100) shares of the Common Stock of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co., Certificate No. 6,20[illegible], in name of Julius Oberndorf, Baltimore. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 28 Broad-st.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.

AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NELYNES & YATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MO[illegible] [illegible]TH, between 23d and 8th sts., three [illegible] solitaire diamond. The finder will [illegible] reward on returning them to No. 10 W[illegible].

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.

NAVY ORDNANCE YARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:

17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
and Inspector of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT NOON,

On board thereof,

THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON
will be sold,
UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
on
THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on the 28th inst., at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, April 21, on the premises, No. 16 College-place, near Murray-st.,

By order of Messrs. H. LEON & CO., their entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, scissors, shears, razors, guns, rifles, padlocks, &c., in lots to suit city and country buyers. We would call the particular attention of the trade to this sale, as the goods are of fresh importation, and will be sold without reserve, the firm closing their business in this country. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or on application to the auctioneers.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

This company will hold their 25th monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF rich Jewelry, diamonds, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 21, and SATURDAY, 22d, the entire stock and fixtures of N. A. Freeman, Esq., No. 825 Broadway, near 12th-st. This sale will embrace every kind and description of really good as well as elegant watches, diamonds and diamond pins in great variety; gold, garnet, pearl and topaz rings; cameos and mosaic solid gold guard and vest chains, coral sets, full and complete; gold and jet necklaces, beautiful bracelets, very superior gold and silver watches; brilliants, of the first quality, and there are about fifty or sixty of them, together with a great variety of other goods suitable for the Broadway trade. Also, all the glass cases, counters, French plate mirrors, chandeliers, etc., etc.

N. B.—The trade and all others in want will find this an opportunity as does not [illegible] with. Catalogues giving full description, will be found at the sale, and also at the store, No. 724 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of HENRY RICE, Esq., No. 23 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

All in most complete order, and made for the present owner by Lann & Saille, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in blue and gold brocade, carved black walnut suites, in maroon and striped rep, curtains to match, ebony and ormolu cabinets, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by STEINWAY & SONS, carved black walnut sideboards, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an IRON SAFE, made by Marvin, one of his late patterns.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including PARLOR—Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood pianos of various octaves, made by celebrated maker, and of fine tone and finish, carved rosewood suites, covered in satin, brocatel and reps, black walnut suites, covered in reps, elegant French plate pier mirrors, carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, black walnut secretary bookcase, brocatel and lace window curtains. DINING ROOM—Black walnut and oak extension dining tables, do. buffets, do. sideboards, plated ware, china and glass ware, &c. BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do., straw palliasses. ALSO, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., within 5 minutes' walk of New-Haven Railroad depot, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by A. JOURNEAY. First-class commodious double gothic two-story and attic gothic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, and replete with modern improvements, water, gas, bath, water closets, range, speaking tubes, marble mantels, heaters, &c., and in splendid order. About 5 acres rich land; garden made; stocked with choice fruit and shade trees. Carriage-house in good order. This place possesses every requisite appertaining to a gentleman's residence.

Terms accommodating. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 224 West 34th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in green reps, lace window curtains, mirrors, rosewood etageres, rosewood centre, card and side tables, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, looking-glasses, extension dining-table, sideboard, china, crockery and glassware, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Further particulars in catalogues.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 20, 21 and 22, at 10 o'clock each day, at 825 Broadway, N. A. Freeman's large stock of rich and elegant jewelry, diamonds, watches, gold and silver goods of all descriptions, to close the business. Sale will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. Those about to purchase goods in this line will do well to attend, as the stock is choice, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 225 West 20th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, library chair, mantel ornaments, bureaus, washstands, crockery, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the store southeast corner 34th-st. and 8th av., the stock and fixtures of Buckley's well-known family grocery, together with horse and wagon, harness, &c.; also, a large awning, nearly new.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.

R. R. ROLLINS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., furniture, consisting of one rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, rockers, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, marble-top tables, beds and bedding, dining room and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale rain or shine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture at No. 6 Barclay-st., near the Astor House, is adjourned to THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, when will be offered one of the finest and largest stocks of first-class cabinet furniture to be found in the city. Catalogues at sale.

BY T. H. MESSENGER, Auctioneer.

FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, on pier — East River, 300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex Chase, from Malaga.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ A. M., at No. 120 West 38th-st., between 6th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

FURNITURE SALES OF DWELLINGS.—E. T. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 73 Murray-st., will give his personal attention to sales of private residences of persons relinquishing housekeeping, on very liberal terms.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 8 Pine st., will give personal attention, as heretofore, to sales of household furniture at residences of families declining housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF THE stock of furniture of Messrs. Campbell & Boyer will positively take place THIS DAY, at No. 37 Mercer-st., near Grand, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues at the warerooms.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at 6th-st. wharf, the following articles, more or less:

3,561 Salted Beef Hides.
319 Dry Beef Hides.
[illegible]
[illegible]
400 Sheep Pelts.
21,111 pounds of Tallow (Beef.)
[illegible] gallons Neats-foot Oil.
2,042 pounds of Tallow Scraps.
4,000 pairs of Horns.
2,000 assorted Empty Barrels.

Terms cash, in government funds.

G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

For sale at public auction, after the arrival of all the morning trains at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 27th of April, at 2 o'clock, a first-class country residence, containing about six to 8 acres of land, tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, carriage drive, fish-pond, with abundance of evergreens, forest trees, and flowering shrubs; good garden, contains strawberry and raspberry beds, currants, plums, apples, grapes, &c.; a fine grove of some 800 forest trees, in the centre of which is a fine billiard-room, 22x21 feet, with a fine cellar throughout, being a very ornamental building, and furnished in the best manner. Also, a fine barn, stable, coachman's apartment, fine hennery and poultry-yard, tool-house, &c. The mansion is built in the gothic style, with all the modern conveniences, and inside finished of black walnut and oak, and frescoed, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for many miles, and of Newburgh Bay, being but ten minutes' walk from the village Post-office and railroad depot, and surrounded by first-class residences and best society. It is an opportunity seldom to be met with. The buildings are all new, built but three years. The sale will take place on the 27th, unless it should prove stormy, when it will take place on the next fair day. For more full particulars of the premises, a descriptive catalogue may be had at the office of Messrs. MORRIS & JONES, No. 69 Beaver-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer — Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

(All of which was made by the best city makers.

French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bedding, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE

will sell at auction, by order of F. Blancard, administrator, to close the estate of H. Blancard, deceased, all the furniture, mirrors, &c., &c., contained in the block of houses in 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., known as Blancard's Family Hotel, commencing on FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing from that day until all is disposed of, consisting of elegant rosewood etageres, rosewood wardrobes, superb armoire a glaces, corner etageres, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with bedsteads and washstands to match; elegant mantel and pier French plate mirrors, fifteen elegant rosewood parlor suites, some of which are of the most superb and costly description; rosewood and black walnut extension tables, centre and card tables, lace, silk, brocatel and damask curtains; spring curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; velvet, English, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gas chandeliers, linen and cotton sheets, blankets, comforters, quilts, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, two iron gas lamp-posts, with globes, and three lanterns with do.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At No. 261 Sackett-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut marble-top parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, mattresses, engravings, china, hatstand, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 34 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts., rosewood piano, parlor suites, lace curtains, paintings, mahogany marble top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, extension table, china, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 60 Fort Green-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, medallion carpets, chamber furniture, mattresses, bookcase, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT NO. 60 EAST 35TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the elegant furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, superb rosewood parlor suite in blue damask, rosewood bookcases, carved etageres, centre tables, brocatel and lace curtains, fine bronzes, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut dining-room furniture, rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, sofas, chairs, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TO BRASS MOLDERS AND FINISHERS.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 22, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the foundry No. 6 Duane-st., near North William-st., by order of Mrs. Margaret Durno, administratrix of estate of the late George Durno, deceased, all the stock of materials, tools, machinery, patterns, core boxes, and all things necessary to carry on the above business. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT NO. 251 WEST 34TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, mahogany parlor suite, Brussels carpets throughout the house, centre-tables, paintings, lace curtains, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, china, glassware, &c. Also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 219 Dean-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good household furniture, mirrors, curtains, mattresses, china, carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, marble-top, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pianos, pier mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 64 Fort Green-place, between DeKalb and Fulton avs., good furniture, mattresses, paintings, plated ware, carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in silk brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; superb velvet medallion carpets; English Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; cocoa matting, oil-cloths, black walnut and mahogany book-cases and elegant rosewood dressing-bureaus; black walnut and mahogany wash-stands; lace and damask curtains; sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, divans, office desks, a splendid bank-counter, gas-chandeliers, extension-tables, hair mattresses, glassware, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, for whom it may concern, two elegant rosewood 7-octave piano fortes finished all round, carved legs, overstrung, bass, &c., made by A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CABINET FURNITURE—Being the entire balance of stock of the WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. CAMPBELL & BOYER.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 37 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts., the entire balance of furniture of the above well-known firm, (now retiring from business,) consisting of fine rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, &c., all of the very best manufacture. The sale is peremptory. Parties in search of fine furniture are invited to attend this sale. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. —The two-story brick-front store and dwelling with lot adjoining the Bowery, in the rear, known as No. 221 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston sts., will be sold on FRIDAY, April 21, 1865, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of

J. KELLY, Esq., Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF MR. FERRAN'S stock is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, owing to the funeral obsequies of our late lamented President.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 11th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $185 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

UPWARD OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates and recommendatory letters have been received, attesting the merits of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, clergymen, Governors, State Judges, &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS who have been killed or died in the service of the United States can have their arrears of pay, bounty and pensions collected and cashed by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 241 Broadway, authorized Government Agents.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay, and all other claims collected or purchased.

L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 13 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AFTERNOON AT 3......EVENING AT 7½.

AN INTENSELY INTER[ESTING] [illegible]
GRAND IN CONCEPTI[ON] [illegible] [ABSOR]BING DRAMA,
IMPRES[S]IVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT

entitled

THE ORANGE-GIRL.

[illegible] scene is a view of the [illegible] TARN FOR[illegible] [illegible]CLE

Among the num[erous] [illegible]

LOGANSTONE AND FROZ[EN] [illegible]
EST OF DEAN—DRUIDICAL C[illegible]
IN THE DISTANCE.

THE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES
of this beautiful scene are
UNEQUALED IN SENSATIONAL EFFECT.

COMIC DANCE......................TONY DENIER

MORNING AT 11.

THE BOONE FAMILY COMBINATION,

consisting of

PROFESSOR DANIEL BOONE, aged nine years,
MISS GRACE, MISS MYRTLE, and
MISS LAURA GORDON BOONE,

from the

ROYAL COLISEUM, LONDON,

will appear in

CLASSICAL READINGS, COMIC SONGS, DUETS, DIALOGUES, ETC., IN CHARACTER,

under the direction of

MRS. ARTHUR B. BOONE.

An entertainment unequaled for the
AMUSEMENT OF OLD AND YOUNG.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR, WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES, FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24,
in the
SPACIOUS SALOONS OF THE MUSEUM.

It will be the most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS.

Admission, including all the usual attractions of the Museum, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BLOOD SPITTING.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal. RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.

"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*

"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*

Circular and testimonials sent on application.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.

A few more pupils will be received during this week only for the last half of the second term, beginning MONDAY, April 24, 1865.

Subscription THREE DOLLARS for balance of the term.

There are vacancies for instruction on PIANO, VIOLIN and in VOCAL MUSIC, and in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 11. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the Institute.

T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address

BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

ORCHARD HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Ridgefield, Conn., near the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Next term commences May 1. For circulars, address the Principals, Mrs. M. H. CURTIS and Mrs. F. H. LYON.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BOILS AND HUMORS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX SEMINARY, Essex, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to converse with him relative to school matters, who will leave or send his address in care of the above firm.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 124 West 36th-st., New-York.

JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 59 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

$30.—FOR BOARD AND INSTRUCTION, ten weeks, to scholars under twelve; piano, $10; French, $5; reference to New-York City patrons; scholars received at any time; charged from time of entrance. Address Mrs. A. WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 6th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Washington-square, prepares for business, Naval School, West Point and College. Seventh-av. cars pass the school.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—FRENCH, Latin, English, music and modern languages. Apply on and after 1st of May at the Colonnade House, corner 12th-st. and 5th-av.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 26th-st. and 1,159 Broadway, with primary department, and gymnastics, for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to go into the country or travel with a family as private tutor during the Summer months. References: Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, D. D.; John McMullen, John E. Williams, Esq., Geo. Bliss, Esq., F. H. Wolcott, Esq. Mr. Bixby's address is No. 34 [illegible]th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTting wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—"FUNERAL MARCH TO THE Memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President," by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Richmond is Ours," "The Soldier's Dying Farewell," "Oh, Send me one Flower from his Grave," "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag," &c., &c. This march is very solemn and impressive. Price 30 cents. With vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER......................Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ......................Conductor

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The season of Grand German Opera will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, with, for the only time during the season,

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

KARL FORMES in his great role BERTRAM, in which his celebrity is world-wide.

FRANZ HIMMER......as......ROBERT

THURSDAY EVENING, April 27, only time of

FAUST.

HERMANS......as......MEPHISTOPHELES
MLLE. FREDERICI......as......MARGUERITE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 28,

[illegible] only time of [illegible]

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

The sale of secured seats for either opera night will commence to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Hoey & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

Secured seat tickets are to be used in the order numbered—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 2, Faust, Thursday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may hold them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the office where sold.

ADMISSION—To parquet, dress circle and balcony, one dollar.

Secured seats, fifty cents extra.
Secured box seats, one dollar extra.

BROADWAY THEATRE. [EXTRA.]

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

The engagement of these great artists, deferred by the recent overwhelming national bereavement, will commence on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,

and will be limited, as previously announced, to

ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

The programme of the engagement will remain unchanged. The same plays will be presented in the order as already advertised.

Purchasers of SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the entire series of eleven performances, will be entitled to retain the seats already selected, upon presenting their tickets at the box-office, and having new ones issued to them.

Holders of reserved seats for single performances can have their seats renewed for any other night, or their money refunded, upon application at the box-office.

THE BOX OFFICE WILL BE OPENED for the transfer of tickets, &c., from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 21 and 22.

The GENERAL SALE of PRIVATE BOXES and RESERVED SEATS in orchestra, dress circle and parquette, will be resumed at the box-office on TUESDAY, April 25.

Mr. and Mrs. KEAN, WEDNESDAY, April 26,
IN
HENRY VIII. and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders.

W. WHEATLEY, President.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON, Piano Manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, and by the constant introduction of improvements they are kept up to the age in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our instruments and prices before making their selections. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for Pianos.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. —THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.

MASON BROTHERS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR EMACIATION.

PIANO-FORTES—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S.

HOTELS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND.
RAILWAY HOTEL, KILLARNEY.
(BY C. GOODMAN.)

This magnificent hotel, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of nobility and tourists. It contains 100 bedrooms, a noble coffee-room and table d'hote room to dine 150 persons, a drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, billiard, smoking and bath rooms. This hotel is completely conducted upon the Continental principle, and therefore much supported by American families, who will bear testimony to the comfort and satisfaction they have received at this establishment. The prices are all moderate and everything charged in the bill according to a tariff. Table d' hote at 6:30 o'clock. The Continental languages spoken. Boats, cars, carriages, ponies and guides, belonging to the hotel, are all set down at a fixed, moderate charge.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL,
NO. 170 RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.
CHAPUS, Proprietor.

The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering especial inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine) per day, with no charges for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address J. F. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

TO LET—THE BALLARD HOTEL, IN RICHmond. This fine hotel, with about 100 rooms, will be rented for a term of years, with the mirrors, cornices, chandeliers, steam works, &c., &c. The house, which is nearly new, will be repainted and put in complete repair. It offers a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business. For further particulars, apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD stand simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital. So stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over 16 years.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION MAKE a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the extraction of pain in tooth-drawing. The gas is made fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being [illegible] lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Particulars of Operations Preliminary to the Capture.

GENERAL WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

HIS ARRIVAL AT MOBILE

Brief Record of His Brilliant Exploits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPANISH FORT, Ala., Sunday, April 9, 1865.

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In a former letter I touched briefly on this subject, but at that time it was not prudent to describe this plan with sufficient minuteness to render all details quite clear. The question was then asked and partially answered, "Why did Gen. CANBY move up the east side of Mobile Bay, and thus come upon Spanish Fort, instead of marching up on the west shore, and thus coming at Mobile at once?" By looking at a good topographical map of the bay, it will be discovered that Dog River Bar, which reaches a great part of the way across the bay from the mouth of that river, affords such shoal water that the fleet could not approach near enough to the shore batteries scattered along the coast from Mobile to Dog River to assist in their reduction. In addition to that, the obstructions are outside of some of the strongest of those batteries, so that, even if the light-draught gunboats had otherwise been able to engage them, they were prevented from so doing. The rebel engineers made the works west of the city its chief defence; they are three formidable lines deep, and it is good policy always to avoid attacking the enemy where he desires you should. The Dog River meanders through the low, marshy ground close in the rear of the outside line, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for our troops to have charged across it in line, while to form in line between it and the rebel works would have delayed them too long under a severe fire which they could not answer. Here, then, were four reasons for the choice of the east side of the bay, either of which was sufficient.

Having, then, moved up on the east side of the bay, the plan was simply that the navy should engage the formidable water-battery of Spanish Fort, while the army attacked the lunettes and breastworks in the rear of it. Spanish Fort in our possession, its guns would command Batteries Tracy and Huger, on the opposite side of Blakely River, compelling their evacuation, which would enable the gunboats to pass up Blakely and Apalachee Rivers and down the Tensaw, directly in front of Mobile. This would probably have brought about an evacuation of that city without the distinguished assistance which was subsequently (I will not say unexpectedly) rendered by Gen. WILSON. The movement on Mobile, then, was simply to flank it.

THE FORTS NECESSARY TO BE REDUCED.

Spanish Fort consists of a water-battery of five guns (two 6 4-10 inch Brooke guns and three 8-inch columbiads) and three lunettes and various batteries, facing landward, mounting forty-one siege and field guns of different sizes. Two of the lunettes are in rear of the water-battery; the third is on the extreme right of the works. The water-battery is the nucleus of the whole, and is about nine miles a little south of east from Mobile, on a bluff sixty-five feet high. The earthworks start at a point three hundred yards below the battery on the bay, extend gradually back seven hundred yards, and continue north a mile and a half or two miles to Bayou Minette.

What is usually called Fort Blakely is no fort at all. Blakely Landing is marked by a few dwelling-houses built many years ago, in an attempt to supplant Mobile, from a belief that it was less exposed to the ravages of yellow fever. These are situated on a bluff like that at Spanish Fort, and are surrounded by a line of breastworks of about equal extent to those at that point.

The splendid batteries on the west shore, of which there are no less than seven, with an aggregate armament of fifty-one guns, proved useless to the rebels, as they had no opportunity of bringing them into play. The prodigious preparations which had been made to defend Mobile may be guessed from the enumeration of the forts and batteries alone. Of the former there are seven, and of the latter, (so far as discovered up to the present time,) seventeen, and further search in the lagoons will doubtless reveal more. Though it is impossible, at this writing, to make an accurate statement of the guns in all these works, the nearest I can arrive at will give 360.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

You have already, I presume, received and published, in diurnal succession, detailed statements of the progress of the siege; but a brief resume of the operations, for the few days immediately preceding the capture, will not be without its use.

The Mobile *Tribune* of March 31 publishes the order of Major-Gen. D. H. MAURY, declaring the City of Mobile in a state of siege, and ordering that all preparations on the part of non-combatants should be made accordingly. An idea of the extent of rebel losses up to that time (covering a period of three days) may be formed from the fact that the same paper publishes *six columns of casualties*, which had occurred inside of Spanish Fort. What they have been since, we have not been able to learn. The terrific bombardment by over one hundred guns, directing their fire simultaneously on Spanish Fort, has been previously recounted, and need not be repeated. It doubtless hastened the final downfall of the fort, and the story of a deserter is, that the casualties of those two hours numbered 179. Up to this time the fleet had been gallantly but ineffectually endeavoring to perform its prescribed part of the task, and cut off the rebel fleet from plying between the fort and the city. The torpedoes prevented, and caused the loss of three of them. Battery Smith, however, which was established on the 31st, under cover of a strip of woods, accomplished this purpose, in attempting which the fleet had been handled so roughly. Though this battery was greatly annoyed by Batteries Huger and Tracy, as soon as its hiding-place was revealed, and was sometimes nearly put to silence, it finally held its ground, and rendered the investment of Spanish Fort complete. So favorable had been the appearances following the great bombardment of the 4th, that another was ordered for the 7th, to be followed by a general assault; but for some reason it was postponed. On the 8th, however, at 5 o'clock P. M., the land batteries again bombarded the fort, assisted by the siege guns on the right, which completely flanked the rebel left. All this time, while the garrison was daily being weakened by these terrible bombardments, our lines were constantly being drawn about them, making the distance over which the men must finally charge less and less.

Meantime Gen. STEELE was slowly and surely drawing the lines of investment about Blakely Landing. At first he had been delayed for want of supplies, but on the 6th a pontoon was completed over Bayou Minette, which insured regular communication with Howard's Landing, and an abundance of supplies. The order of Gen. STEELE's line was as follows: Gen. HAWKINS' division (colored) held the extreme right, next the Tensaw River, Gen. ANDREWS' division in the centre, and Gen. VEATCH on the left. The greater portion of the casualties during the progress of the siege took place in the colored division, upon which the rebels directed the heaviest fire of artillery, [illegible] for the negroes.

On the 8th, Col. WHITTLESEY and Capt. LACEY, of Gen. STEELE's command, superintended in person the construction of a masked battery in the woods along the Apalachee River, below Blakely, at a point 1,500 yards distant from where several of the rebel gunboats were anchored near Battery [illegible] Tracy. So [illegible] work [illegible] did they accomplish this [illegible] the rebels were not aware of its existence [illegible] opened on them with destructive effect. Three gunboats, the *Morgan*, *Huntsville* and *Nashville*, were at anchor at the time, and the shots from the battery were seen to strike the *Morgan* in several very vulnerable places. One of them struck her amidships on the water line, one forward, and another pierced her machinery, and appeared to produce considerable damage, since the other vessels were summoned to her assistance, and together they moved off and have not since been seen. It is supposed that the *Morgan* was very seriously crippled. These boats had been the chief source of annoyance to our forces in that quarter, but thereafter they gave them no further trouble.

The night of the same day, the 8th, was signalized by a gallant exploit of Col. SPALDING, who has a great reputation among his comrades as a noted cavalry raider. Learning that an ambuscade had been formed by the rebels to capture him when he should pass by on a projected expedition, he took a few picked men of his command and promptly set out to ambush the rebels. He succeeded in totally surprising the party, shot one himself, and captured a Captain, a Lieutenant and seven men. As a reward for the gallantry and courage exhibited by the Colonel on this occasion, it is understood that he is soon to be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

I have given the trifling incidents recorded above, because they alone stand out from the general and inevitable monotony of a siege, and serve to give some interest to that history which would otherwise be *jejune*. The great and important work, from which these incidents are episodes, that of the siege, was steadily progressing, but with such uniformity and quiet that to make even a brief sketch of it would be burdensome to both reader and writer.

ASSAULT ON SPANISH FORT.

I have traced in outline the progress of the siege of this fort up to the evening of the 8th. At 5 o'clock in the evening all the land batteries opened on the works, the fire being particularly heavy on our right, where the tremendous, crushing momentum of the 30-pounder Parrott shells from Battery Smith was playing fearful havoc with the slight sand works and their beleaguered defenders. Their range was enfilading, and being unexpected, they seem to have so effectually battered down the parapets and driven back the rebels, that an assault was determined on in this quarter at once. Accordingly, between 7 and 8 a sudden lull in the roar of the cannon was the signal to advance. Two brigades of Maj.-Gen. E. A. CARR's division (Third) of the Nineteenth Corps, which held the extreme right, charged gallantly on the rebel works, and in a few minutes had captured 300 yards of them, clambered over them, and made prisoners of the greater part of two entire regiments, numbering 350 men. As it was now night, they securely intrenched themselves inside the rebel lines, and lay under arms. Many of the rebels had bestowed themselves so deep in their caves in the sand, to avoid the fire of our guns, that they were taken quite by surprise. Said one of their officers, "The first thing we knew was that the Yankees were dragging us out of our quarters by the heels, saying, 'Surrender, rebs, at once.'" The hold which this splendid charge had given us on the fort was so strong that the remaining rebels appeared to have despaired of holding out, and at 1 o'clock A. M. of April 9, the whole fort was surrendered into our hands.

The entire garrison of Spanish Fort, as it came into our possession, consisted of 25 commissioned officers and 527 enlisted men. The regular garrison of the fort is given at 2,200, and since it is computed that there were at least 3,000 men in it when it was first invested, it is evident either that a great many escaped in the night in small boats, or were killed or wounded, though even six newspaper columns of casualties would account for the deficit.

The guns taken in the fort are enumerated below. It should be stated to the credit of the Eighth Iowa, of Col. GEDDIS' brigade, that they were the first to leap over the parapets and enter the works.

The prisoners represented principally the States of North Carolina, Texas and Alabama. They were sufficiently well clad and moderately well armed and otherwise equipped. They are not disposed to defend the employment of torpedoes, saying that they should not be held responsible for obeying the commands of their officers.

CAPTURE OF BLAKELY LANDING.

The news of the fall of Spanish Fort appears to have had a contagious effect on the gallant command of Gen. STEELE investing Blakely, and a contrary effect on its garrison. The intelligence was in some manner imparted early to the rebel commander at that point; and early on the morning of the 9th it was apparent that they despaired of holding it, and had begun to evacuate. They appear to have anticipated that (as was the fact) a great part of the troops formerly occupied before Spanish Fort would at once be dispatched to the assistance of Gen. STEELE, and they determined to elude the attack which they knew must be final. Gen. STEELE was early made acquainted with the movements of the garrison, and, with his accustomed energy and promptitude, at once repaired to the point, and ordered all dispositions made to prevent the rebels from getting away. He was restless, as if awaiting an order to attack—but none came. Up to 9:30 A. M. he had not even been officially notified of the fall of Spanish Fort, which occurred eight hours before, though Blakely is only six miles above it. It appears that a telegraph operator had been ordered to notify him, but, for some cause, had been unable to do so; and I deem it quite probable that an order from Gen. CANBY to Gen. STEELE, directing him to assault at once, may have been delayed in like manner. In any event, Gen. STEELE finally ordered a general attack, whether on his own responsibility or not I am not informed, and, charging on the rebel works, captured those of the rebels who had not yet embarked. Gen. HAWKINS' colored division is mentioned as having given a good account of itself, though not more so, perhaps, than all the others. To quote a stale phrase, "Where all did so well, 'twould be invidious to discriminate." The number of prisoners taken at Blakely is wildly estimated at 5,000. I believe this estimate to be much too large—say 2,500, though I have at this date no means of learning with accuracy. The rebels had previously removed all the heavy guns to Spanish Fort, but of field artillery we captured six full batteries and a large amount of ordnance stores. One of these batteries is the "Cowan Battery," organized at Vicksburgh, from which place also many of the prisoners came.

Gen. STEELE appears to have anticipated, like the rebels, that the liberated troops about Spanish Fort would at once be sent to his assistance, and was emulous of the glory of effecting the capture unaided. Leaving a brigade to garrison Spanish Fort, Gen. CANBY had started with a large body of troops to reinforce those at Blakely, but he arrived only in time to witness the conclusion of the matter.

"ON TO MOBILE."

As soon as the exhilarating intelligence was communicated to Admiral THATCHER of the fall of Spanish Fort, and soon after of Blakely, he ordered the torpedo-boats and the tugs to set to work removing the infernal machines still remaining in the channel, that the fleet might proceed toward Mobile. The floating torpedoes which the rebels sent adrift had already been cut off by stretching a great net across the narrow channel, and it remained only to remove those which had been sunk between our fleet and a point to which the rebel fleet itself had found it necessary to sail in reaching Spanish Fort. Before night, some twenty of these torpedoes were removed, and one of the wooden gunboats moved cautiously up Blakely River and over toward the city. As has been before stated, this channel had been literally sown with them, and so sensitive were they to the slightest touch, that a small rowboat, containing two officers of a rebel gunboat, was blown up by one of them, and the officers blown to atoms, "hoist with their own petard."

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

As soon as our forces occupied Spanish Fort, and there was sufficient light to get the range, they opened on Batteries T[illegible] Huger, on the op[illegible] side of Blakeley River. The huge [illegible] gave forth his hoarse Sunday morning [illegible] some time neighbors and friends over [illegible] as the clouds of smoke floated slowly away [illegible] heads, the gunners waited anxiously [illegible]. They waited in vain. Again the forts were challenged as to their ownership, and again [illegible] back only the echo, borne far across the [illegible] solid front of the warehouses on the wharves of Mobile. "The Johnnies sleep well, I [illegible] clear conscience, you know, is not [illegible] thunder; try again." A third and a fourth [illegible] more emphasized than the first, elicited [illegible]. They are gone—where?

WHAT ABOUT MOBILE?

The wooden gunboat which had started [illegible] Mobile, and had advanced well toward [illegible] became now an object of the most intense [illegible]. A crowd of eager gazers collected on the [illegible] the landings, all the marine glasses that could be procured were brought into requisition, and [illegible] gradually approached the shore all [illegible] strained to catch the first puff of smoke [illegible] announce an attack from the batteries. [illegible] visible; no attack was made. No rebel [illegible] could be anywhere seen moored before [illegible]. Everything was quiet. Was it a trap, or [illegible] as every one hoped but hardly dared [illegible] Mobile was evacuated?

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Impatient of the suspense and determined [illegible] the truth without delay, Gen. CANBY dispatched [illegible] BAILEY with a small party across the bay [illegible] doubt. The General was absent but [illegible] when he returned, reporting that Mobile [illegible] doubtedly evacuated.

GEN. WILSON ARRIVES.

Up to this time I have taken no note [illegible] ments of any other troops than those of [illegible] but at this auspicious juncture a new [illegible] welcome, but not unexpected act[illegible] great drama appeared on the stage. G[illegible] cavalry column, having ridden its great [illegible] the Confederacy, even from Dan to [illegible] taking Selma and Montgomery on its way [illegible] the rear of Mobile, and now emerged on [illegible] Mobile Bay. The ever-vigilant Signal C[illegible] I may say in passing, has here, as always [illegible] where, rendered good service, discovered [illegible] fluttering in the air away across the bay [illegible] River Point, five miles below Mobile. T[illegible] telescopes upon it, they found that it "c[illegible]. The keen sense of gratification which w[illegible] upon noting down its cabalistic gyration[illegible] found to speak the language of Federals [illegible] in substance, when interpreted, "Gen. [illegible] flanked Mobile, and it is being evacuat[illegible] this thing is more wonderful than [illegible] "speaking leaf."

After leaving Montgomery, Gen. WILS[illegible] ed the Alabama River and the Mobile an[illegible] road, and coming in above Chickasaw [illegible] passed west of the city, close in rear of [illegible] and appearing upon the shore below, [illegible] ground was sufficiently clear to allow [illegible] communicated his arrival as before-ment[illegible]. The rebels had, doubtless, learned of his app[illegible] what in advance of ourselves, and co[illegible] great part, the evacuation of the city [illegible] crossed the railroad. It may also have [illegible] the attempted abandonment of Spanish [illegible] Blakely, since it is known that their [illegible] communication among the islands is [illegible]plete.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Such, then, is the outline narrati[illegible] movements immediately preceding th[illegible] tion of Mobile by the Federal troops. O[illegible] of this last scene of the great drama I [illegible] obtain but few. I was content to seize o[illegible] crowning fact that the haughty Bay Ci[illegible] cumbed before the wonderful combina[illegible] Generals and the bravery of our army [illegible] haste to lay before you a statement of th[illegible] portant operations leading to that resu[illegible] with as full a list as I could obtain of [illegible] men who fell, before they were permitt[illegible] the city their labors had won. I confess [illegible] to satisfy that curiosity which is natural [illegible] ing the manner in which the humiliated [illegible] their leek, whether with wry faces or joy[illegible] with the waving of cambric and buntin[illegible] wise. Neither can I state which brigade [illegible] was first to enter the city, if, indeed, i[illegible] sary, when all have borne so honorable [illegible] campaign which made that entry poss[illegible] only say that a message was sent by Ge[illegible] his Senior Aid-de-Camp, Maj. PUTNAM, [illegible] New-Orleans, to the effect that our arm[illegible] Mobile on the evening of the 9th, and th[illegible] ters would be on the 10th in the Mobile [illegible] bile. This should be sufficient.

That part of the garrison which was [illegible] at Spanish Fort and Blakely is supposed [illegible] caped up the Mobile River on transport[illegible] the rebels had as many as fifteen. The r[illegible] any, who were unable to embark, prob[illegible] out by way of Chickasaw Bayou, as this w[illegible] only practicable road open to them. Som[illegible] expressed in some quarters that they ma[illegible] denly on the rear of Gen. WILSON's comm[illegible] him a mischief before Gen. CANBY could [illegible] I share little in this apprehension. At th[illegible] men could mount their horses and escap[illegible] scarcely to be supposed that cavalry w[illegible] and defeated Gen. FORREST, are to b[illegible] harmed by the discomfited infantry of Ge[illegible].

GEN. WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

That narrative of the seige and captur[illegible] which should omit to give at least a bri[illegible] of the part borne in it by the command of [illegible] son, would be seriously defective. Th[illegible] and Montgomery constituted importa[illegible] points in themselves, yet the main purpo[illegible] pedition was to assist in the operations at [illegible].

He left Eastport on the 20th of March, [illegible] the time when he arrived near Randolph, [illegible] the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, a[illegible] five miles north of Selma, we hear noth[illegible]. Even the meager details of the affair [illegible] place here are from rebel sources, and m[illegible] with allowance. It appears from their a[illegible] as he approached that place on the 31st h[illegible] force into two columns, with one of [illegible] strong, he moved directly toward the pl[illegible] attack it. WIRT ADAMS advanced out to [illegible] column in the afternoon, and was maki[illegible] successful resistance, and even pressing [illegible] back, when Gen. WILSON launched the re[illegible] heavier column suddenly on ADAMS' flan[illegible] pelled him to fall back fifteen miles to P[illegible] another station on the same railroad.

THE FIGHT AT PLANTERSVILLE.

From the Mobile *Clarion* of the 4th, w[illegible] after ADAMS fell back to this place, he w[illegible] FORREST and RODDY in person, the latter [illegible] of his division. There appears to have [illegible] disgraceful proceedings on the part o[illegible] command, at which the *Clarion* is greatl[illegible] says: "The disaster is not attributed t[illegible] men. * * * * There has been want [illegible] tion. Some of FORREST's officers did n[illegible] time, and some of his men disgraced [illegible] This is the secret of our failure." The f[illegible] to have been desperate and hand-to-hand [illegible] lost a full battery and "some prisoners," [illegible] utterly routed. The rebel chiefs ma[illegible] escape. The *Clarion* says: "FORREST, [illegible] DAN ADAMS appeared in the thickest of t[illegible] were badly bruised by Yankee sabres." [illegible] was precipitate. The whole force fell b[illegible] a halt to Selma, eighteen miles distant.

THE FIGHT BEFORE SELMA.

As Gen. WILSON approached this [illegible] TAYLOR fled from it without waiting [illegible] tack; he left in the forenoon of the [illegible] our forces did not enter it till eve[illegible] REST appears to have lingered [illegible] ARMSTRONG and his brigade deserte[illegible] leaving only RODDY's men to defend it. [illegible] up breastworks, planted seventeen piece[illegible] and waited the attack. [illegible]